

THE
Compleat Linguist.
OR, AN UNIVERSAL
GRAMMAR

Of all the Considerable
TONGUES in Being.

In a Shorter, Clearer, and more Instructive
METHOD than is extant.

Collected from the most Approv'd Hands.

To be publish'd Monthly, One Distinct GRAMMAR
each Month, till the whole is perfected :
With a PREFACE to every Grammar, relating
to each Tongue.

NUMB. IV.

For the Months of *November* and *December*, 1719.

BEING

A GRAMMAR of the *Greek* Tongue.

By JOHN HENLERT, M. A.

L O N D O N :

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Greek Tongue.

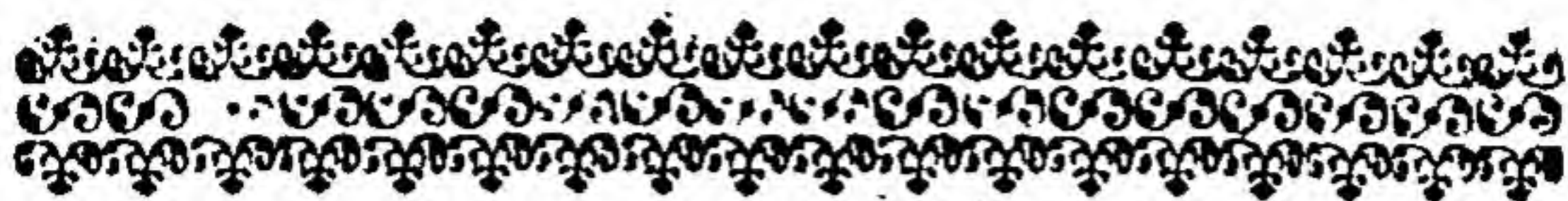


ERRATA in the *French GRAMMAR*,
NUMB. III. For *October*, 1719.

PREFACÉ, *Pag.* 5. for *beautful*, r. *beautiful*. *P.* 7. for *Bern*, *Bearn*.

GRAMMAR, *Pag.* 8. last l. but two, for *titled*, r. *tittled*.
P. 12. last l. but five, for *second*, r. *Second* in *Italick Letters*.
P. 21. l. 17. for *absonte*, *absoute*. *P.* 22. l. 2. for *Mes de-*
moilles, *Mes demoiselles*. *P.* 28. for *chacunee*, *chacune*. *P.* 29.
Plus. for *avoir eu*, *avois eu*. *P.* 39. l. 15. for *tinmes*, *timmes*. *P.* 44.
for *qu'il die*, *qu'il dit*. *P.* 47. l. 10. for *vent*, *veut*. *P.* 48. l. 20.
put [?] after *there*. *P.* 52. l. 1. 10 *Substantive*, add, or proper
Name to which the *Epithet*, *Nickname*, &c. is join'd. *P.* 52.
l. 20. for *Guilaume*, *Guillaume*. *P.* 53. l. 10. for *angloise*,
anglaise. *P.* 65. l. 11. for *jam ais*, r. *jamais*. l. 13. for *but*,
r. *but* in *Italick*. l. 14. for (*but*) r. *but*, in *Roman Letters*. *P.* 66.
l. 9. after *endanger*, put a *Semicolon*; l. 26. for *Preposition*,
Prepositions.

If any other lesser Failures have escap'd, the Reader is de-
sir'd to correct them.



P R E F A C E.



WE are now arriv'd at the Greek Tongue, the Common Parent of the Western Languages, and the most accomplish'd Tongue in the World; whether you examine the Weight, Purity, Force, Roundness, Plenty, the Manly Graces, the Delicacy, and unparallel'd Musick of it: It hath no Equal by far in any one of these Particulars; and as it is the great Source of most Arts and Sciences, the Original of the Terms of them, and the Spring of Learning, it has a just Claim to Pre-eminence over all Languages whatever, without any Lessening to the Hebrew; which, indeed, as it is the Conveyance of the Divine Will to us in the Old Testament, has in that one Sense a Right to the Preference; but the Greek, consider'd as a Language, both in the Nature, Use, Extent, and Importance of it, is the most finish'd that ever was utter'd by Mankind. For, tho' Schikkard, in his Horolog. Hebr. has prov'd the Hebrew to be the main Fountain of it, yet we are here oblig'd to speak of it, with the Poet, on a different Occasion,

O Matre pulchra Filia pulchrior.

Yet, beautiful as it is, it is no where spoken at present, as the *Vernacular Tongue*. The *Modern Greek* is extremely corrupted with the *Turkish*, and other *Mixtures*; and very much debauch'd, as in *Nature*, so in *Pronunciation*: To that degree, that few even of the *Ecclesiasticks*, or the most *Learned* among the *Modern Greeks*, pretend to a tolerable Skill in it. A *Specimen* of the *Modern Greek* you may find in the *Pater-Noster*, in *Gordon's Geography*; and among other *Instances* of it, we may reckon chiefly in our *Country* the two *Epistles* of the *Patriarch* of *Alexandria*, one to the late *Queen*, of *Ever-blessed Memory*, the other to the then *Archbishop* of *York*, a *Version* of which may now be read in the *Memoirs of Literature* for that *Time*. They now retain indeed the *Liturgies* of *Chrysostom* and *Basil* in the older *Greek*; one for *Common Days*, the other for *Festivals*; yet they are understood by the *Vulgar* no more than *Latin* by the *vulgar Papists*. And for *Commerce*, the *Greeks* now commonly use what is call'd the *Lingua Franca*, compos'd of *Italian*, *French*, *Spanish*, &c. And this is also very much employ'd in the *Conversation* of those *Countries*. The *Greek* at first was proper to *Hellas*, a *Part* of *Greece*; but was spread after thro' *Macedonia* and *Epirus*, the *Egean Isles*, the *Cyclades*, and along the *Hellespont* to *Constantinople*. Thence it pass'd to *Asia Minor*, by the *Grecian Colonies*; but did not extinguish the *Native Tongues* of that *Country*. 'Tis imagin'd that the *Twenty two Languages* spoken by *Mithridates*, were in the *Compass* of this *Asia* or *Anatolia*; that being mostly the *Bound* of his *Kingdom*. Her next *Progress* was to the *Coasts* of *Thrace*, the *Mouths* of the *Danube*, *Taurica*, the *River Phasis*, *Trebizond*, and the *Shores* of the *Euxine Sea*. This was the *Run* of the *Greek* from *East* to *North*. She bent her *Course* in another *Quarter* to *Crete*, *Cyprus*, *Sicily*, and the *Mediterranean Islands*,

Islands, and went beyond the Pharo of Messina, and the Tyrrhene Sea to Calabria, fix'd some time in Apulia ; was taught and spoken very much in Italy, even in the flourishing Time of the Roman Empire ; insomuch that the Histories of Rome it self, by Polybius, Appian, &c. were written in it. Tully owns, that in his Days, the Latin was very much inferior to it in Use, Extent, and Reputation. It made a Stay likewise by means of a Greek Colony in Mar-seilles, in Provence, and the Maritime Parts of Sa-voy. It was likewise settled in Afric, in Cyrene, Alexandria, Egypt, &c. which were Peopled with Greeks. There are three Leading Causes of this Ex-tent of the Greek : The Conquests of Alexander, and his Successors, the Civility, Politeness, and Learning of the Greeks, who look'd upon the rest of Men as Barbarians ; and their extraordinary Commerce, su-perior to all but the Phenician and Armenian, which is the Reason why they chiefly planted themselves in the Sea Coasts, and did not enter very far into the Inland of a Country.

But now the Slavonic hath taken her Place in Epirus and Macedonia, the Turkish for the most part in Asia, and the Arabic in Palestine, Syria, Egypt, &c. The Modern Greek is now sunk from the Ancient, more than the Italian from the Latin ; and it has not been heard, that any Dialect of the Old Greek is spoken of late, except in some few Places near Heraclea in Asia, in the Morea, and some other Towns ; but very corruptly and improperly.

*This has not happen'd so much by common Change, Fatality, or Conquest, or a Flood of Foreign People, as by their own Supineness and Indolence. For the very Nation of the Greeks is now dwindled to a very low Remainder ; low in every Sense, in Spirit, Taste, Knowledge, and that ancient Bravery that was the great Distinction formerly of this Country. This may
give*

give some Idea of the ancient State of this Tongue, which for Knowledge, Copiousness, and Commerce, is the first of Languages. The Greek Tongue and Letters are akin to the Coptic or Egyptian, and the Names of them almost the same; and Euseb. Lib. 10. de Præp. Ev. c. 8. tells us from the Confession of Diod. Sic. Bib. 1. p. 86. Ed. Grec. Lat. that most of the Gods, Rites, and Mysteries of Old Greece, were borrow'd from the Egyptians.

The Use of this Tongue is so various and important, that it cannot in a narrow Compass be describ'd. The Terms of most Arts and Sciences, the Knowledge of the Classic Authors, and all that depends upon it; the Knowledge of the Scriptures, in which the best Part of it, the New Testament, was penn'd in Greek, and the Version of the LXXII. which was most in Use in the earliest Times of Christianity, for the Old, is written in the same; Fathers, Councils; Philosophy Ancient and Modern, in all its Branches, and all the Kinds of Polite Learning; of the Latin, which flows from it, and innumerable Words in the Modern Languages, springing either at first, or in a secondary Manner, from the Greek; ancient History, Geography, Mathematicks, Physick, Anatomy, Criticism, Divinity, &c. and whatever has a Connexion with them, depends so closely upon the Greek, that it fully proves the Necessity and immense Advantage of a just Acquaintance with it; so that he who is not a tolerable Master of it, whatever his other Talents may be, is a Stranger to true Learning.

After these Hints, it will be of Use to launch out farther, and enter into the History of this Tongue. The Ignorance of the Monkish Ages was chiefly owing to their want of knowing the Greek, the great Channel of Letters. There are, as in others, some Points in it that have employ'd the Criticks in a particular Manner, as the supposed Agreement of it with the Punic
or

or Phœnician, the Causes, Number, and Propriety of the Dialects, the Pronunciation, and the Antiquity and Reason of the Accents and Punctuation. The Hypothesis of some is surprizing (as of Rudbeckius in *Atlantic*, c. 32, and 38, &c.) that the Greeks did not receive their Letters from Cadmus and Phœnicia, but from the Runae of the Old Goths; because they are, most of them, no more than the Runic Characters inverted; and those which the Phœnicians had, more in Number than the Runae, came from the Hebrews, or Chaldeans; or were contriv'd by themselves. This is left to the Curious. Dū Fresne in *Glossar.* has been large upon the Corruption of this Tongue; and thinks it is due to the mingling of the Greeks with other Nations, which left many Idioms of each Tongue in it. Salmasius is of Opinion, that it was corrupted by the Romans, during their Empire in Greece; and it is a Complaint of Julian, a great Lover of the Attic Elegance, Ep. 55. that a Mixture of Foreign Words from other Countries made the Greek barbarous. And some Fathers, as Euseb. Athanas. Basil the Great, both Gregories, Chrysost. &c. give a Warning to the Reader, not to be offended with their barbarous Use of some Words; which is therefore less to be wondred at in the Byzantine Writers, and the Books of the βασιλεῖς, when it was so debauch'd by the Turks, &c. that, as Symeon Cabasilaas tells us, there were 70 Dialects of it. And Symeon Zygomalas admires, that Athens, the Seat of Learning formerly, was more deprav'd in the Common Speech than other Places. Many Writers have spoke of the Conformity of the German to it; which makes, say they, for the Honour and Antiquity of that Tongue; that they are alike in a Number of Words and Phrases; and that the German, in a good measure, is only the Greek curtail'd, and fill'd up with more Consonants; that this proceeded from some Greek Colonies in Germany; a Proof of

(a)

which

which are some Greek Inscriptions upon Tombs on the Confines of Germany, extant in the Time of Tacitus. See Bernegett. Quest. in Tac. de M. Ger. Trithem. Polygr. l. 5. Hen. Steph. de L. Gr. conform cum Gall. Peißker. de Gr. & Ger. L. Analog. &c. For an Account of those who restor'd the Knowledge of this Tongue in Germany, See Chytræus Chron. L. 3.

As all Things, even States and Kingdoms, are liable to certain Revolutions in Rise and Decay; so this Tongue has had its Periods. While Greece obey'd the Laws of Solon and Lycurgus, the Tongue and the Nation flourish'd; but when, upon the Death of Epaminondas, after the Struggles of Athens and Sparta for the Sovereign Power of Greece, Philip of Macedon improv'd their Civil Fars, to enslave the whole Country; and at last, on the Conquest of Perseus, the last Macedonian Prince, by L. Æm. Paulus, it was reduc'd by the Romans, and decreed, that the Prætors of all the new Conquests should proceed only in Latin; then by these several Steps, this Language decay'd in Purity. And this was increas'd further by the Mixture of other Nations, on the Decline of that Empire; and the Fall of the Tongue and the Country together, complicated at last by the Turks under Mohammed II.

The Word Γραικία is not found in Greek Authors. Vid. Jac. Palmer. Græc. Ant. Descr. l. 2. Γραικός is not in Homer; it is in Aristot. Meteor. l. 1. 14. In the Arundel Marbles, Lin. 2. and the Cassandra of Lycophron. The Origin of it is doubted. See Plin. Nat. Hist. 4. 7. But this Name remain'd in Italy, when it was thrown out of Greece it self, by the Descendants of Hellen. This appears in the Roman Authors. The Latins soften'd Græcus to Grajus. For this Hellen, who gave Name to Greece, Ἑλλάς. See Thucyd. 1. Strabo. 8. Pausan. in Lacon. Const. Porph. 2. de Them. 5 Them. And the Author of the Shorter Scholia to Iliad α. v. 2. and Strab. 9. Ἑλλάς

ἑλλάς and ἑλλάδα were us'd in the same Sense, sometimes for a part, and sometimes for all Greece. Hom. Il. η. Pind. Nem. 7. Polyb. 2. Pausan. in Achaic. Gothof. Or. 3. de Achaic. Plin. Sec. l. 8. Ep. 24. So Pelasgia, Apollod. 2. Pausan. in Arcad. Tertull. de Poll. Javan was the Father of the Greeks, says Josephus. The LXXII. turn Javan ἑλλάδα, and Javanim, ἑλλῶνες. See also Daniel. 8. 21. Hence the Ἰάονες of Hom. Il. λ. 685.

'Tis partly agreed, that the Greek Letters came at first from Cadmus of Phœnicia, a Trading Nation; and he was of the Cadmonean Race there, or the Hivites. See Herod. Terps. where he speaks of the κοινικῆα and καδμῶνα γράμματα. See also Crit. in Athenæus. 1. 22. and Laertius in Zen. Plut. Symp. 9. Probl. 3. and among the Latins, Lucan. 3. Tac. 2. 14. Mela. 1. 12. Curt. 4. 4. Plin. N. H. 5. 12. and 7. 66. Palamedes and Epicharmus added θ, ξ, ς, χ; and Simonid. the Melian ζ, η, ι, ω. See those old Verses in Crinitus, the Scholar of Politian. l. 17. de Hon. disc. c. 1. and in Corn. Agr. de Van. Sc. 2. and Lill. Gyr. dial. 1. de Hist. Poet. and Voss. Ar. Gram. 1. 9. The Serpents Teeth in the Story of Cadmus, have a Relation to the Number of his Letters, &c. See Eras. de recta pron. Lat. and Gr. Bochart. Chan. 1. 19. The Phœnicians were call'd in Spain and Afric, Pœni, quasi Phœni, and disseated by the Israelites, spread themselves into other Countries. See Lept. in Jugurth. c. 78. and Hornius de Orig. Gent. Amer. l. 2. c. 3. and 4.

But the Greeks had Letters before Cadmus. For we are told by Eustathius, Il. ε. v. 841. and Plin. 7. 56. That the Pelasgi preserv'd the Use of Letters, and brought them to Latium. So that what was written before the Deluge of Deucalion, is due to them. So Diod. l. 5. tells us, that the Destruction made by

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that Flood, gave room to the Egyptians to claim the Invention of Astrology to themselves, and Cadmus the Introduction of Letters to Greece ; and that the old Pelasgian Letters were only supplanted in Use by the Cadmean. So that Josephus is mistaken, when he affirms the Greeks had no Letters before Homer, L. i. cont. App. And to this Tully agrees, in Brut. Euseb. Prep. Ev. 10. 11. Homer himself, Il. γ. 170. Another Proof is, the Inscriptions in the Grecian Temples, older than the Trojan War. Herod. Terps. Bochart. Chan. 1. 20. The Greek Oracles (which some, with their Letters, derive from the Northern Nations.) The Oracles of the Sybils, in the most ancient Times of Greece ; tho' the Name of Sybil was after given to other Women of a like Character with the old Grecian Sybils. The Schools of the ancient Greek Prophets, and Interpreters of Oracles ; as, the two Linus's, Orpheus, Musæus ; and many others eminent for Knowledge, as, Chiron, Phemius of Smyrna, the Master of Homer, Hesiod, from whom probably the Æsopic Fables took their Original, says Quintil. 5. 2. and a Number of others. Next to Homer, Lycurgus, the Lawgiver of the Spartans, flourish'd ; who brought the Poetry of Homer from Ionia, where he travell'd into Greece ; which was afterwards collected into the Iliad and Odyssæa, by Pisistratus. Heracl. ἑρμολ. Plut. in Lyc. Ælian. V. H. 13, 14. Then flourish'd Draco, and Epimenides, who gave Rise to that kind of Altars to the unknown God, Act. xvii. 23. See Apul. Flor. 2. Laert. in Epim. a Verse of whose is cited by St. Paul, κρήνη ἀπὸ ψάλλου, &c. as also that Hemistich of Aratus, Act. xvii. 28. See Clem. Al. Str. 1. and a Senarian Iambic of Menander. 1 Cor. 15. 35. φῶς ἐκ αὐτοῦ ἦν, &c. Then flourish'd the Seven Wise Men. Pausan. in Phœ. Plato in Protag. Lactant. 4. 1. Euseb. Pr. Ev. 10. 4. Clem. Al. Str. 1. Plat. Apol. Socr.

Soc. Aristot. ad Nicom. 6. 7. Athen. Deipn. 14. 8. Tully de Orat. 3. and Laert. in Prooem. Cic. de Divin. 1. Laert. in Thal. Apul. Flor. 4. Muret. Var. Lec. 12. 12. Solon was among these next to Thales: He did *παλαιοὶν* put together the dispers'd Poems of Homer. Ælian. V. H. 13. 14. Laert. in Sol. i. e. as some say, divide the Iliad and Odysee as they now stand. See Aristot. de Poet. 24. Plut. in Hom.. Eust. in Il. α. Wower. de Polym. 18.

Plato in Hippar. and Ælian, V. H. 8. 2. say, Hipparchus, Son of Pisistratus, first brought them to Athens: This was, probably, to order the publick Singing of them at Festivals. See Scheffer in Æl. and Leo Allat. de Pat. Hom. 5. and Schol. in Pind. Nem. 2. Athen. Deip. 14. 8. Macrobian. Sat. 5. 14. and Al. Scotus de Syll. Quant. Hesiod calls himself and Homer *παλαίτες ἀοιδῶν*: Hence all Poets were styl'd *παλαιοὶ*, as Composers of Verses fit to be sung. After, They were call'd so, who collected the Poems of Homer, by way of Excellency. See Scal. Poet. 1. 41. They who sung the Iliad, appear'd with Red Staves; the Odysee, with Yellow, hence call'd *παλαιοὶ ἐρυθροὶ, --- λευκοὶ, --- κίττει*; which is, in our Phrase, Men singing a Staff of Homer.

Next to these we may place in Time among the Greeks, Lyric Poets, the Poetesses, the Comedians, Tragedians. Then Pythagoras and his Followers (who, by the way, did not fetch his Philosophy from the Jews, but from Egypt. Heurn. Ant. Barb. Phil. 1. Macr. Sat. 1. 15. Proc. Gaz. Reg. 3. 17. Jos. con. Ap. 1. Cun. de rep. Heb. 1. 4. Lact. de Ver. Sap. 4. 2. Jos. Ant. Jud. 12. 2. Casaub. Exer. ad Annal. Baron. 2. An. 1. Num. 59. Buxt. Syn. 30. Hotting. Thes. Phil. 1. c. 3. S. 3. Q. 12. Joh. 18. 28. Marsham. Chron. ad Sec. 9. contrary to Orig. Con. Cel. 1. and Cl. Al. St. 1. and others.) The
Greek

X P R E F A C E.

Greek Philosophers, who were after the Time of the Jewish Prophets, and chiefly ow'd their Knowledge, as the Jews themselves did, to the Egyptians ; for Pythagoras began to be eminent after the Jewish Captivity ; the Seven wise Men in the Time of Cyrus ; and Moses was more ancient than all the eminent Men of Greece, in the Time of Cerops, first King of Athens : Some think Inachus Contemporary with Moses ; as Polemo de Reb. Grec. 1. Apion. con. Jud. Ptol. Mend. in Reb. Eryp. Hellanicus, and Philoch. in Æth. &c. so Just. Mart. ad gentes. Tatian adv. Gre. Cle. Al. St. 1. But Euseb. has prov'd the contrary. See on this Head. Euf. Pr. Ev. 10. 4. 9. Aug. Civ. Dei 18. 37. Per. de Ant. Phil. 4. 4. Plat. in Tim. Jos. 2. con. Ap.

Next we may reckon Socrates, after the War with Xerxes, at first a Painter, Ger. Voss. de Graph. 46.

He was the first true Philosopher in Greece ; but he separated also first the true Knowledge of Things from the Art of speaking gracefully in his Disputations, whereas Philosophy and Rhetorick before were join'd. Cic. de Or. 3. Laert. de Soc. Cic. Tusc. 5. Plat. Apol. Soc. Themist. Or. Sec. &c. Before him, were 3 Sects of Philosophers in Greece, the Ionic, Italick, and Eleatick ; and from the School of Socrates sprung three more, the Academic, Stoic, and Peripatetic. Two Causes which chiefly darken the Writings of Aristotle are, the Fables of the Poets, and the Symbols of the Pythagoreans, which crept into the Greek Philosophy. Add to these next, the Epicurean, founded by Leucippus, who taught Democritus, the Master of Epicurus.

With the Philosophers of Greece we may join the Historians ; among whom the oldest extant (for the Writings of many before him are lost) is Herodotus, in the Time of Darius, Son of Hytaspes, Xerxes, and Artaxerxes Longim. Voss. de Hist. Gr. 1. 1.

and

and 2. Thucydides, *Thirteen Years later than Herodotus*, Gell. 15. 23. and Xenophon, *some time after*, are the most considerable.

To these we must join the Orators, Ten of whom, the Principal, flourish'd in one Age. Demosthenes, of Scythian Parentage by the Mother's Side, Liban. in Æschin. and Isocrates, a Master of a Rhetorical School in his own House, are the most distinguished. After these, the Grecian Eloquence became more soft and effeminate; and Dem. Phalereus, who was of this Character in Style, is the last that can fairly be thought an Athenian Orator. Cic. de Clar. Or.

Next to these flourish'd the Seven Poets, favour'd and caress'd by Ptol. Philadelphus, Tzet. in Lyc. These were, Lycophron, Theocritus, Aratus, Nicander, Apollonius Rhodius Scholar to Callimachus, Philicus, and Homer the Tragedian. The Scholiast of Theocr. tells us, that his Pastorals took their Rise from the Hymns sung to Diana by the Swains of Syracuse, for quelling a Sedition among them. There was another Theocritus, a Philosopher of Chios. Macr. Sat. 7. 3. The Cause why these great Men appear'd together, and so in the like Cases, was some happy Circumstances in the Times, and a generous Spirit of Emulation. Bœcler. de El. Vir. liv.

Now as to the Extent of this Tongue: God was pleas'd to make use of it, as an Instrument to spread the Knowledge of his Will among the Heathens. Upon this Foundation it was, that the Inscription of Pilate upon the Cross was in Greek, as well as Hebrew and Latin. As to the Hebrew, it was the first, and had been there the most familiar. And in Latin, the Answers and Decrees of the Roman Governors were made, in the Conquer'd Provinces. Hence the Forensic and military Words in the Greek of the New Testament. Nay, it was dangerous to be ignorant of Latin. Sust. in Claud. informs us, that the Head of a Grecian

cian Province was degraded from his Office, and his Freedom of Rome, for his Ignorance of it.

It was therefore the Care of Providence, that the Divine Will should be spread through the World by this Tongue, among other Means; and this, in one way, by Colonies in all Quarters. The oldest was that of Iolaus, with Athenians, in Sardinia. Pausan. in Ach. The most famous were those of the Doricks, Æolicks, Ionicks, in Asia. Herod. 1. Strab. 14. & 8, & 13. Vell. 1. 4. Æl. V. H. 8. 5. Tert. Pall. 2. The next in Italy, so numerous, that it was call'd, *Grecia Major*. Plaut. Menæch. Jo. Scal. ad Fest. de ver. Sig. If. Cas. ad Strab. Geog. 6. Here these Colonies founded many Cities. Vell. 1. 4. Eust. ad Dion. v. 426. Val. Max. 6. 5. Gell. 15. 16. Solin. 8. Dion. Halic. 1. Thuc. 1. Cic. in Ver. 4. Plin. 5. 29. Herod. 1. 4. Just. 13. 7. Pind. Pyth. 4. Sal. B. Jug. 19.

Then the Greek was more diffus'd by the Conquests of Alexander, who was Five Years the Scholar of Aristotle. Arrian. Exp. A. 4. Just. 12. Hence the Christian Religion was taught and defended, in that Tongue, in Asia, Egypt, &c. Ub. Em. Græ. Vet. 6.

The first that profess'd the Study of it publickly in Rome, were Livius and Ennius. Suet. Ill. Gr. 1. Scipio Afric: the great Friend of the latter, was accus'd when Proconsul in Sicily, for his constant Use of the Greek Habit, as their manner was, in his Application to that Learning. Liv. 29. 19. Salm. ad Tert. Pall. 3. Cas. ad Bar. 9. 2. Then the Historians, Q. Fabius, and L. Cincius, wrote the old Roman History in this Tongue; and so did others. For the Latin then was confin'd to its own Bounds, and those very narrow. Cic. pro Arch. Dio. Hal. 1. 6. Vof. Hist. Let. 1. 3, 4. The Romans also translated much of the Greek into Latin; as Ennius did Euhemerus. Lact. 1, 2. Tully turn'd Plato and
Xeno

Xenophon. See Quintil. 10. 5. M. Cato, the Censor, who oppos'd the Greek Learning at Rome, and would not admit the Greek into the City, yet in his old Age was a passionate Admirer of it, so far that he wore the Habit of the Cynicks. Salm. ad Ter. Pall. 3. Augustus commanded the Romans to use the Greek, and the Greeks the Roman Dress, to promote their Letters. Claudius follow'd his Steps, spoke often the Verses of Homer in Court, and wrote Greek Histories. Suet. in Aug. & Cl. And before them, the Roman Boys were instructed in the Greek, as more anciently in the Etrurian. Liv. 9. 36. Quintil. 1. 1. thinks the Greek should be learn'd before the Latin. At length this Tongue prevail'd universally. Juv. 6. So that the curious Roman Poets call'd the Teachers of it, Græculi: And it began then chiefly to flourish, when L. Sulla reduc'd Athens, and L. Mummius Corinth. Then their Writings, as those of Plato, Aristotle, &c. were brought into Italy. And indeed the Greek and Latin Tongues anciently were much the same. The Latin Letters had the same Shape as the most ancient Greek. Tac. 11. 14. A Proof of which is that Delphic Inscription in Pliny, written in Ionic Letters. Pl. 7. 58.

NAVCIKPATEΣ. TICAMENOY.
AΘENAIOC. KOPAI. KAI. AΘENAI.
ANEΘEKEN.

Voss. Ar. Gr. 1. 11. Paul. Mer. Cosm. 2. 4. 18. For the Capital Letters now us'd, as in Columns and Coins, are Ionic. The small Letters are not so old, and were contriv'd for Dispatch of writing. See Vales. in Not. Mauss. ad Harp. in ἀλφὺν γράμματα: And Schot. de Lit. Gr.

In old Gaul likewise the Greek obtain'd much, especially at Marseilles, commended by Tully, pro

Flac. Cæs. B. Gal. 6. Strab. 4. Hence arise the Gracifins in the French. See Tac. and the other Historians. Philos. de Vit. Sophist. 1. Lucian. Herc. Gall. Lazius de Mis. Gent. 2. Paus. in Phoc. 10. Liv. 38. 16. Arrian. Ep. Al. 1.

The Epistle of Paul to the Galatians, was to those *κατα*. or — *τις*, or *Γάλας*, who descended from the Galli, or Gallo-græci, that separated from their Captain Brennus, and planted themselves in Æolis, and on the Ionian Sea.

So the Old Britons, by their Commerce with the Gauls, and their Druids, knew the Greek: Whence Erasmus says the Welsh is mix'd with it. Adag. *ῥόδοι πρὸς ὁσίαν*; either because many Greeks in War, &c. refug'd in Britain, as Smith is of Opinion; or the Britons, leaving their ancient Seats in European Scythia, as Mer. Casaub. thinks, took a Tincture of the Greek Tongue, by their Intercourse with the Greeks. See Burt.

It is thought the Germans had the Greek formerly from the Gaulish Priests, the Druids; who were driven out of Gaul by Tiberius, and are imagin'd to have fled to Germany. See other Reasons, why the German is akin to the Greek, in Lazius de Mi. Gen. 2.

Nor were the Moscovites of old Strangers to it: Their Tongue has many Greek Words, and their Alphabet has *ω*, *ι*, *ν*, and *β*, *χ*, *ε*, *τ*. a lesser *λ*, a wider *Δ*; *α*, *ε*, *γ* intertred, &c. Anq. Rocha. de Mosc. Ling. They are thought to have receiv'd the Faith from St. Andrew, who pass'd from Greece, through the Euxine, to the Mouth of the Boristhenes, and so, as it is said, to Kiow, then the Metropolis of Russia: And this Faith was restor'd there, according to the Greek Church, by Const. Mag. under Olha and Volodimir. Hence they believe the Holy Ghost proceeds only from the Father; and use leaven'd Bread in the Sacra-

Sacrament, like the Greeks. See Joan. Fab. and Al. Guag. de Rel. Mos.

So likewise in the Jewish Writings some Greek Words occur, as Sanedrim from συνέδριον, Manphul. or Mamphula, from μονοπώλης. Jos. Scal. ad Fest. which he doubts not came also in to the Syriac from the Greek: Pfantherim, Dan. 3. for ψαλτήριον.

In the Chronicles, he said he found Rapsoð from ῥαψωδῆν. So the Syriac Rehetara from ῥητορικὴ, &c. Dav. Co. de Lara, de Con. Voc. Rab. cum Gr. Philo and Josephus were both, under Vespasian and Titus, great Masters of this Tongue: The former copy'd after Plato; and the latter had a Statue at Rome erected in Honour of him; tho' he owns, Ant. Jud. 20. 9. that he could not well pronounce the Greek; (yet Selden. de Syn. 2. 9. explains that Place otherwise;) which was the Case likewise of Charles the Great, Founder of the German Empire. Eginhard. in Vit. Car. Mag.

In After-Times, many Greek Words came to be mix'd with the Hebrew. Nehemias, &c. after the Captivity, promoted the pure Hebrew; but afterwards it decay'd, on the Wars that arose upon the Death of Alexander the Great. While the Seleucidæ reign'd, the Greek prevail'd much in Judæa: And the common People did not speak the Syriac, but a middle Tongue between that and the Hebrew, call'd that of Jerusalem. The Jews brought many proper Names from the Greek into their Tongue; as Hircanus, Alcimus, Alexander, &c. Mayer. Phil. Sac. 1. 6. Gori-on. 2. 6. They likewise took some Grecian Customs. Matt. 9. 23. Geier. de Heb. Luc. 5. 16. Feith. Ant. Horn. 1. 13. I have hinted, that some think the Goths themselves gave Original to the Greek Letters. Several Inscriptions on Tombs, &c. have been brought to countenance that Notion. The Gothic Letters were increas'd and improv'd by Ulphilas, a Bishop of

of that Nation, who turn'd the New Testament into their Tongue. Many Words have been alledg'd to prove the Conformity of the Greek to the Gothic, as *mana*, *μῆν*; *klang*, *κλῆν*, &c. Observe, Plat. in Cratyl. throws out the word *πῶς*, as false Greek; and fur is the Gothic for it. 'Tis certain, the Goths often went into Greece for Habitation, before the Fall of the Empire. Hence the Runic Epitaphs on those that died in Greece, still in Being: And a Law to disinherit those that remov'd thither. Stiernhielm. Diss. Anti. Cl. 1. Scheff. Upsl. Ant. Loccen. Ant. Suec. 2. 8.

Not only the Colours and the Commerce of Greece, but their Schools advanc'd, and sent abroad the Knowledge of their Tongue. That of Athens, Vell. 1. 8. Isoc. Pan. Lact. 3. 18. Cic. in Brut. Nepos in Attic. Laert. in Anacharsi. Justin. 17. 3. which was so very nice and exact in all things, and especially the Pronunciation of the Greek, that Demosthenes made use of that Delicacy in his best Oration, to prove Æschines was corrupted by Alexander, and to raise a Cry among the People to second him; for what the Atticks spoke *ωδωρ*, he spoke *μῆδωρ*, purely to put them upon repeating that Word, to baffle his Adversary. For to mispronounce was enough to create a loud Cry among that People. See Plut. in Dem. and Ulpian ad Dem. pro Ctes.

This brings us to their Accents, which were not written anciently, as the MSS. prove; but were carefully pronounc'd. Aristot. Elench. 3. In Wills, and the like Matters of Law, perhaps some few Accents might be mark'd; where the same Word differ'd in Accent, or the like, to prevent a Dispute. See Voss. Art. Gram. 2. 8. The Accents, it is likely, were first mark'd, when the Greek Learning began to be admir'd in Italy.

See Val. Max. 8. 7. Cic. de Or. 3. Guil. Bail.
le Acc. Gr. If. Voss. de Poem. Cant. and Hennin.
παλιὸς δὲ δ'.

The next School to the Athenian, was that of Rhodes; those of Sparta, Corinth, Crete; and that of Alexandria. Quintil. 12. 10. Ang. Pol. Præf. in Quin. Taubin. Diff. de Lin. Lat. Amm. Mar. 22. Strab. 17. The last produc'd Clem. Alexandrinus, Origen, Athanasius, Gregory Nazianzen, Cyril, &c. as Basil the Great, Chrysostom, &c. were educated in that of Athens. See Herodot. 2. Zach. Schol. Dial. de Op. M. Lips. Synt. de Bib. 2. Casp. Bar. Not. ad Zach. Sch. Suet. in Tib. 42. and in Claud. Xiph. in Carac. Cas. ex. 1. ad Bar. app. Ant. Hulf. Vind. Heb. 6. Socr. Hist. Eccl. 1. 8. Joan. Ger. Patr. in Athan.

Hence the LXXII. drew their Knowledge of the Greek; who were employ'd by Ptolemy Philad. King of Egypt, and Founder of the famous Alexandrian Library, in the Version of the Old Testament, by the Advice of Demetrius Phalereus: Tho' this is denied by Wower. Synt. de Gr. and L. Int. Bib. 3. from Laert. 5. Against him, see Euseb. Præp. Ev. 13. 12. Prol. Midd. in Arist. Proleg. Polyg. Walt. 9. Many of the Ancients thought it Divine. Hotting. Thes. Phil. 1. 3. 3. 9. But this was owing to the Hellenist Jews, who magnified it, in Opposition to those of Jerusalem, that abhorr'd it. Aristæas was one of those Hellenists. See Wower. Hulf. Hottinger. This was a providential Translation, design'd to open the way to, and spread the Faith of, the Messiah.

The Academy of Tarsus in Cilicia was likewise famous. Hence the Tutor of Augustus came, Athenodorus. Lucian. μακροβ. and St. Paul. See Scal. El. Trih. Nic. Serr. 10. Sam. Pet. Obs. 3. 2.

What further propagated the Greek Learning, was the Translation of the Imperial Seat by Constantine, to Byzantium in Thrace, now Constantinople, by whom Natives of Greece were set over the Provinces. Hence all the East us'd the Greek Tongue. Brerew. Scrut. Ling. 1. ex Hieron.

Thus the Greek Tongue arose and prevail'd. Let us now consider how it declin'd. In the Seventh Century, under Heraclius, the Saracens from Arabia broke in upon Greece, as the Goths did before, under Gallienus, Eutrop. 9. 6. This corrupted this Tongue; as hath been the Fate of others. For the Hebrew was corrupted by the Chaldee, which had three Dialects: 1. The Babylonian, that of Daniel, Ezra, and Jeremy. See Jer. 10. 10. 2. The Antiochene, call'd the Syriac, by way of Eminency. 3. The Targumical, or Jewish, the Common Tongue of the Jews, when they return'd from Babylon, and of Christ and his Apostles. Bever. de Ling. Or. Sciop. de Ling. H. &c. So has the Latin been vitiated. Pol. 3. 22. Varro 6. Quint. 1. 5. Hence the Latin is divided into, 1. The Antient, spoken at first under Janus and Saturn. 2. The Latin, in Latium, under the Tuscan Kings. 3. The Roman, during the Republick, after the Expulsion of the Kings. 4. The Mixt, from several Nations, in the Empire. Isid. Hisp. Or. 9. 1. It was depriv'd most by the Goths. Vall. El. L. L. Pr. in C. 3. Hence the Italian, French, and Spanish were debauch'd likewise. Lips. rec. Pr. L. L. 3. And thus other Tongues have fallen into Corruption or Disuse. Bod. Meth. Hist. 9. Henn. ἐμ'ὁς, 143.

These Arabs soon fell upon translating the Greeks into Arabic, as Plato, Aristotle, Galen, &c. but very ill and obscurely. Hence the Greek Words, with the Arabic Particle Al before them (as it is thought) Almágeste, ἡ μεγίστη, Alchymia, ἡ χυμεία, Alembic, αἰμβίξ, Almanach, ἀλμανίχα ὁ μαναχός, Manacus in Vitruv.

Vitruv. rather Al mon aghd in the Saxon, to heed; or observe all Months, &c. Even now the Chaldeans and Egyptians have nothing which they have not borrow'd from the Greeks; for Greece has furnish'd them both with Masters and Writings. Hotting. Sp. ph. Hist. 5. Hor. Hist. ph. 5. 10. Heur. St. Med. Dioscor. 5. 64. Jos. Scal. in Proper. 3. 20. and in Cui. Virg. Scal. prol. ad Manil. Salm. an. Clim. and Ant. Astro. Gale ad Jambl. de Mys. eg. 8. 4. Hicke's three Grammars ad fin.

Still the Study of Greek remain'd in some Places of Thrace and Macedonia, till the Reduction of Constantinople. Then the Ignorance of it was so great, that Franc. Accursius, a Civilian, when he came to any Verses of Homer in Justinian, us'd to say, Graicum est, non potest legi. It was almost Heresy to know either Greek or Hebrew: And it is a pleasant Story of a Monk preaching, that two new Tongues appear'd in some Places, the Causes of all Heresies, call'd Greek and Hebrew; and that two poisonous Books, term'd the Old and New Testament, were in some hands in these Tongues. Beloved, beware of them, they are full of Danger, and will only make you Jews and Hereticks. Claud. Espen. Contr. Heresib. Laud. Gr. Lit. Dieter. Gr. Exul. Constantinople was taken about the Year of the World 6961, of Christ, 1453, under Constant. Paleologus. Crus. Turc. 7. Chytr. Or. de Stat. Eccl. in Gr. Scal. Catal. Vet. Poet. 1. 4. in Lab.

This occasion'd the Flight of many Great Men from Greece into Italy, &c. as, Emmanuel Chrysoloras, the Kinsman of Franc. Philelphus. He taught at Florence, Venice, &c. and Leon. Aretine, Philelphus, Guaricus, and Poggius, &c. were his Scholars. 'Tis said, that he disputed with one Timotheus about a Greek Syllable, on this Condition, that the Conquer'd Person should lose his Beard: The Victory and the Prize

Prize fell to Chrysoloras, who carried the Beard in Triumph about the Town upon a Pole (says a certain Professor of Leipfick.) To him succeeded Bessarion, a Cardinal, one of the Council of Florence, a Great Patron, and Master of this Learning. George of Trebizond, born in Crete, liv'd then: He was a violent Peripatetic, and a great Enemy to Plato. He resided at Rome, where he turn'd several Greek Works into Latin.

After him was Theodore Gaza, a Theſſalonian: He translated into Latin the History of Aristotle de Animal. and Theophr. de Plant.; into Greek, Tully de Sen. Next was Joan. Argyropylus, of Byzantium, Tutor to the Medicean Family at Florence; and Demetrius Chalcondylas, the Restorer of the Florentine Schools after him. Then Marcus Musurus, of Crete, a Grammarian and Poet at Padua; and Johan. Lascaris, of Noble Birth, and great Learning, who was sent by the Duke of Tuscany twice to Constantinople for Greek Books. With these liv'd Michael Apostolius; and Maximus Planudes, who was thought the Greek Translator of Cæs. de Bell. Gall. To these we may add, Pope Nicholas V. who dealt with the Merchants to fetch him over Books from Greece. Under this Pope, Quintilian was found by Poggius, and M. C. Apicius, and Pomp. Porphyrio upon Horace Enochus Asculamus. Five only of the Greek Refugees wrote Grammars, Planudes, Gaza, Lascaris, Moscopulus, and Chrysoloras; Paul. Jov. El. doct. Vivef. de Nat. St. Pant. Tilet. Præt. ad Apost. Byz. Vofs. Sc. Math. 2. 50. Platiria. Tho. Mor. Apol. Pre. Mor. Er. ad M. Dorp.

Thus after an Interval of 700 Years, the Greek Learning was restor'd in Italy, and soon after in France and Germany. Gregory of Tifernum (now Citta di Castello) from the School of Chrysoloras,
first

first profess'd the Greek at Paris. Then Hermonymus Spartrata, a Greek, whose Hearers were Joan. Capnio, or Reuchlin, a German; and Erasmus of Rotterdam, whose Eloquence was preferr'd by Longolius to all the Riches of France. Reuchlin was much admir'd by Erasmus, Ep. ad Leo X. and at Rome by Joan. Argyropilus; whither he was sent Ambassador by the Elector Palatine; and where he explain'd Thucydides, and spoke in Greek; as Apollonius the Orator admir'd Cicero at Rhodes, for the same Reason. Plut. in Cic. The University of Paris had the greatest hand in the Revival of this Learning, which is the very Soul of Polite Letters, and of Criticism; whither many Foreigners went to study from all Parts of Europe, and to take their Degrees; and Olaus Laurentii, Archbishop of Upsal, commenc'd there a Batchelor. Meissen. Chron. Episc. Succ. Johannes and Olaus Petri, after Bishops of Abo, were Rectors there. And in Germany, Melanchthon was one of the chief Restorers of the Greek Literature.

The chief Dialects of it, were the Attic and the Æolic; for the Ionic arose from the Attic, and the Doric from the Æolic. Cic. pr. Flac. Eust. Il. 2. de Aff. Dial. and ad Dion. xxiij. 425. Pind. Ol. 5. There were also many others, as the Boeotic, Thessalian, Chalcidian, Macedonian, Pamphilian, Argive, Laconic, Cyprian, Cretan, Sicilian, Syracusan, Rhegean, Tarentine, &c. And Homer says, Odyss. 7. 174, &c. that in Crete there were Ninety *ῥαῖες*, or Dialects. See Isid. Hisp. Orig. 9. 2. Al. Scot. Gr. Gram. Mich. Ne. Erot. Gr. and others.

Grammars of this Tongue were anciently written before Grammars of the Hebrew; and tho' Time has sunk them, Suidas has left an honourable Testimony of them. Among those that are come to us, are Apollonius of Alexandria. and Tryphon: The former

surnam'd Difficilis, liv'd under M. Aurelius, almost 1500 Tears ago; and Herodian, (the Historian, as some think) was his Son. The latter, it is believ'd, was the same with that Tryphon, that liv'd under Augustus: Besides Theodosius, Dionysius, Chereboscus, and some others.

Permit me to add some Hints to what has been deduc'd, and then I shall close this Preface; tho' still much more remains untouch'd, the Bulk of this Piece not allowing a further Enlargement. As the Greeks travell'd into Egypt for Learning, so did the Romans into Greece; whither they sent their Sons to Athens, &c. for Education, long after the Ruin of their Republick.

The Principal of their Writers, are their Poets, Philosophers, Orators, and Historians: To which may be join'd the Fathers and Ecclesiastical Authors; especially Chrysostom, who is admir'd justly for his Ease, Purity, and Eloquence; Basil, who is closer in Style, and in the Judgment of Budæus, is not inferior in Purity to the Ancient Greeks; and Gregory Naz. who is more studied, but however very elegant, pure, and Rhetorical; and here it must be own'd, to the Honour of the Holy Order, that the Advancement of this, and all other Learning, in all Ages, has all along been, and still is, chiefly in the Hands and Works of Priests and Clergymen.

For their Poets, Homer is the Leader, and still perhaps the best of Poets; tho' Scaliger prefers Virgil to him, for his Correctness. Aristophanes is admirable for that Attic Politeness, and those ingenious Turns, which Quintilian owns to be the Talent of the Greeks, beyond the Latins. But his Indecencies are to be guarded against. Euripides is very sententious; so that Tully said, all his Verses were Rules and Maxims.

For

For their Philosophers, we find in Plato the Excellency of Reason set off with all the Beauty of Language. For the Orators, the Eloquence of Demosthenes is marvelous; only our want of knowing well the Forms of the Athenian Bar, makes him more obscure, and less agreeable.

Isocrates, especially in his first Discourses, is very moral, easy, and numerous. The rest of these Classics we omit, and their Naturalists, &c.

Lucian has Wit, Force, and Elegance; but is very dangerous in many Places to a Man, as well as a Christian; and in general, carries the Jest too far; and has too much Ridicule, even to Buffoonry. For their Historians, the most remarkable are, Polianus, Ælian, Herodian, Plutarch, Josephus, (who is call'd by St. Hierom, the Livy of the Greeks.) Herodotus, Diodorus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Polybius, Appian, and Dion Cassius. To enter into a Critick on these, or their other great Masters, would be inconsistent with this Work, and the Reader must be referr'd to other Hands for it.

Let me add to the Account of their Grammarians, Budæus, who studied under John Lascaris, (as there was another Constantine Lascaris, who taught at Messina, Ann. 1470.) the first Collector of the Medicean Library: And after the Native Greeks had, as above is said, written Grammars of their Tongue in the Greek; others began to form Greek Grammars in Latin; particularly Urban, Tutor to Leo X. and Canninius in the University of Paris. Clenard put out an Abstract of a Grammar in Flanders, An. 1536. Ramus another at Paris, Ann. 1557. His Steps were follow'd by Cranzius, and Sylburg, Alsted and Sanctius, &c. only the two latter departed something from the Way of the former. The Method of Ramus is not so true; but he was the first remarkable Greek

Master after Caninius; and Sylburg, Sanctius, &c. are to be look'd upon as the Disciples of Ramus. Voëtius has added several Things from Sylburg and Caninius, to the Grammar of Clenard. We might add Crusius, Tschonder, Gualtper, Surcin, Gretser, Golius, Huldric, Gesner, and a Multitude of others. But the Grammar that has chiefly obtain'd in the Foreign Schools, has been that of Clenard.

*Some Remarks may still be made on the Pronunciation, and those who have restor'd it. The later Greeks in France, Italy, &c. had corrupted it; but a Number of skilful Judges arose, that reduc'd it to the ancient Standard. Antonius Nebrissenis, born in Andalusia, was one of the first that reviv'd the Belles Lettres in Spain, and the right Utterance of this Tongue, at the End of the 14th Century. Erasmus compos'd a Book at Louvain to the same Purpose, as did Ceratin in Holland (where this Pronunciation was receiv'd) in a Piece inscrib'd to Erasmus. Cheek, the Preceptor of King Edward, and the Royal Professor in our Nation, push'd the same, against the Endeavours of the Bishop of Winchester, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; so that it is now practis'd every where in England. So Vergara in Spain, An. 1555. Aldus Manutius, of Rome, in the *πρίσιον*, at the End of his Latin Grammar: Lipsius de pronuntiatione: Ericius Puteanus, his Successor in the Chair of Professor at Louvain, who taught before in Italy. See his Oration at Milan on that Subject: Sanctius, Greek Professor, and Head of a College in Salamanca, in his Greek Grammar, &c. Mecherquus in Flanders; Sylburg in Germany; and Hoy, Professor Royal in the Netherlands, labour'd to the same Purpose: The last at the Solicitation of Estius; and before him, Petrus Tiarus, Professor at Doway. Add to these, Glareanus, Pierius, Camerarius*

merarius, Scapula, Constantine, Vossius, Alsted, and others: Budæus, Postellus, Caninius, in his *Book, De Hellenism.* Rob. Stephens in his *Greek Alphabet, Printed at Paris, An. 1554.* And his Son Henry, Author of the *Thesaurus*; Lambin, Professor at Paris; Simon, in his *Hist. of the Greek Tongue, dedicated to Cardinal Perron, and Robinet, both Doctors of Physick; and Valens, the Royal Professor at Paris.* All these have labour'd to restore, among many others, the antient Pronunciation of the Greek Tongue. Mekerquus confirms this, by a *Psalter of the LXXII. written An. 1105, in fair Latin Characters, which he saw, and in which the true Pronunciation was express'd, Ecclesia, Basileus, &c.* And at the End of it was a Greek Alphabet, with the Sound of the Letters represented. We see the same in the Works of P. Innocent III. about the End of the 12th Century; that they pronounc'd then, Kyrie eleeson, Christe eleeson; and that St. Gregory commanded, that the Clergy should sing the Kyrie eleeson, which was sung by all the People among the Greeks. We see likewise in the *Life of Gertrude, of the Benedictin Order, written partly by her self, who liv'd above 300 Years ago, that she wrote eleison with an e, and not eleison; and we see the same in the *apoc.* of the LXXII. which is the *ps.* of the Hebrews, and is preserv'd down to us in the true Pronunciation; notwithstanding the false one of the Modern Greeks, that speak it with an i, Amin. Note, the Latin *v* Consonant is written sometimes by *β*, oft'ner by *ου*, as, *βεβαιου*, *βεβαιου*; not that *β* is the Greek *v* Consonant, for they have no such Letter. See Suid. the Medals of Goltzius, &c.*

Thus much for the Pronunciation.

Compar'd with the Latin, the Greek has more Words, but fewer Phrases.

This

This may serve for the Introduction to this short Greek Grammar, by way of Preface. The judicious Reader may himself enlarge further upon these Hints: The Clue is in his Hand, and he must now be left to his own Direction. For the Preface and Grammar are design'd only as a Sketch; tho' the most instructive extant to an English Reader, and perhaps, to others, in this Compass.



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A GRAM.



A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

Greek Tongue.

CHAP. I.

Alphabet, Vowels, Consonants, Diphthongs, Breathings, Orthography, Points; Figures Numeral, and incident to Words. Characters.

LETTERS.

Capital, Vow. Conf.	Small, and Fi- gures Numeral.	Name.	Power.
A VOW:	α ι, το, ο, ς	Alpha	α
	Β		Capital;

Capital, Vow. Conf.	Small, and Fi- gures Numeral.	Name.	Power.
B	Β 2.	Beta	b, not v. <i>Tull. Ep. 9. 22.</i>
Γ	γ 3.	Gamma	g
Δ	δ 4.	Delta	d
E	ε 5. ς Stau 6. <i>Vid. infra.</i>	Epsilon	e short.
Z	ζ 7.	Zeta	z
H	η 8.	Eta	e long.
Θ	θ 9.	Theta	th
I	ι 10. ια II, &c.	Iota	i
K	κ 20.	Kappa	k or c
Λ	λ 30.	Lambda	l
M	μ 40.	Mu	m
N	ν 50.	Nu	n
Ξ	ξ 60.	Xi	x or cs
O	ο 70.	Omicron	o short.
Π	π 80. Ϸ La- med 90. υ. inf.	Pi	p
Ρ	ρ 100.	Rho	rh or r
Σ	ς, σ final, 200. Sometimes middle, as εἰς φέρω.	Sigma	s, ζ, C, an- ciently.
Τ	τ 300.	Tau	t
Υ	υ 400.	Upsilon	u, y, or hu
Φ	φ 500.	Phi	ph
Χ	χ 600.	Chi	ch
Ψ	ψ 700.	Psi	ps
Ω	ω 800. π, 900. <i>Vid. infra.</i>	Omega	o long.

Vowels changeable, α, ε, ο: Unchangeable, η, ι, υ.

N. B. Βαῦ, 5, 6. 1 Heb. 6. κάππα 7, 90. Lamed Heb. σάμ, 900.

A Point under a Letter denotes a 1000, as α 1000. β 2000; the rest are acuted, as β' 2. Η 100, χ 1000, Μ 10000. Η, Ηεκατίς. 1 One. Π 5. Δ 10. |Δ| 50. |Η| 500, and the like.

Vowels Præpositive, or set before, in the Diphthongs, α, ε, η, ο : Subjunctive, ι, υ.

Diphthongs are proper, αι, ου, οι, (changeable) ει, αι, υι (unchangeable:) or improper, αι, ηι, ωι, υι, ουι. The Point under α, &c. is 1: but they are pronounc'd like single Letters, the rest double; and broad.

Consonants are Mutes, which are rough, φ, χ, θ; smooth, π, κ, τ; or intermediate, β, γ, δ: Corresponding thus, π, β, φ : κ, γ, χ; τ, δ, θ. Each Ternary being pronounc'd by the same Organ; π, β, φ, by the Lips: κ, γ, χ, by the Palate, (but γ moderately, and χ more in the Throat, like the Spanish ch, and the Hebrew ק:) τ, δ, θ, by the Tongue. Hence they are call'd *Antistoiicha*. Or Semi-vowels, which are double, ζ, ξ, ψ; or liquid, λ, μ, ν, ρ. ρ before γ, κ, ξ, χ, sounds ν.

Breathings are rough, h, as ερϑ; or smooth, as εεϑ: Every Word beginning with a Vowel or Diphthong, has a Breathing in the Beginning. ρ, π, in the Beginning have a rough Breathing, except *Æolic* ν, as υμεῖς, υμῆες: If two ε in the middle, the former is smooth, the latter rough; as ἐρρωπ, ἐρrhofo.

Η was anciently the Mark of hard Breathing among the Greeks; as, Ηεκατίς. The rough or hard Breathing is call'd *Aspirate*, the smooth or mild *Lenis*, or *Tenuis*. A *Lenis* before an *Aspirate*, is made an *Aspirate*; as, ἐφ' ὧ: πη, κη, are made both *Aspirate*, πηδ' ἔπος, νύχδ' ὄλην: but not always, as νύκθ' ἰσχυρ. Euripid. A *Lenis* and *Aspirate*

in declining, are sometimes counterchang'd; as, *ἐπί, περὶ, περί, περίω*. So *κ, π*, before *θ* are *χ, φ*; as, *ἐχθρός, ἐχθρός*.

The Orthography is suited to the Nature, Frame, and Formation of Words.

The Points are the Accents, *ˊ* under a Vowel, *ˋ* rough Breathing, *ˊ* smooth: *ˊ* over a Vowel, breaking it from another, and call'd *Dialysis*; as, *παί*, and *ˊ* at the End, cutting off a Vowel before another in the Word following, call'd *Apostrophus*; as, *παρ' ἡμῶν*: A *Comma*, in the Middle of one Word, call'd *Hypodiaστοle*; as, *ὅ, π, quod*; *Comma*, *Semicolon*, *Period*, *Interrogation*; *Admiratio*! *Parathesis* [] *Parentthesis* () *Hyphen* coupling two distinct Words - The Greeks do not regard the *Admiratio* Point.

In some old Books, a Line over some Words shews they are proper Names, or taken *παρακωῶς*, for themselves; as, *ἄργος, Argus, ἀνδρῶπιος*, the Word *ἀνδρῶπιος*.

Vowels cut off by *Apostrophus* are, *α, ε, ι, ο*: *Diphthongs*, *αι, οι*: and sometimes *η, ω, υ*; as in *Aristophanes*, *τὴν ἀρχὴν*, for *τὴν ἀρχὴν*, &c. See *Leeds's Greek Grammar*. Sometimes the Vowel beginning a Word is cut off, when a long Vowel precedes; as, *μὴ ὕψω*, for *ἔυψω*. *Aristoph.*

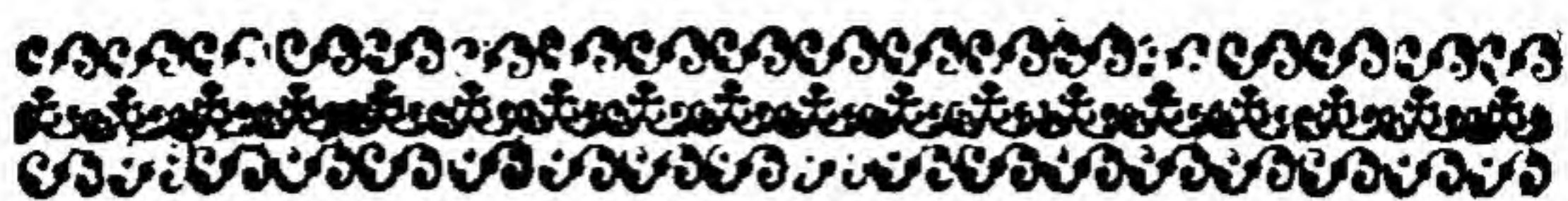
Figures incident to Words, are, *Prothesis*, which adds to the Beginning; as, *μικρός, σμικρός*. *Epienthesis*, to the Middle; as, *μέσθ, μέωθ*. *Paragege*, to the End; as, *λόγος, λόγιον*. *Apharesis*, which takes from the Beginning; as, *ἐκείνθ, κείνθ*. *Syncope*, from the Middle, as, *ἥλυθον, ἥλθον*. *Apocope*, from the End; *δωμα, δῶ*. *Metathesis* transposes a Letter; as, *καρδία, καρδιά*. *Antithesis, Metathesis, Metaplasms*, puts one Letter for another; as, *ἐνός, φάμα*. *Imesis* cuts asunder a Compound Word; as, *καὶ γὰρ γὰρ γὰρ*, for *καὶ γὰρ γὰρ γὰρ*. *Synalepha* cuts off a Vowel

Vowel before another in different Words ; as, *πᾶμα*, *τᾶμα*. *Anadiplosis* doubles the first or second Syllable ; as, *ἐπμθ*, *ἐπῆτωμθ*. *Crafsis* changes both, or one of the Vowels meeting ; as, *τείχα*, *τείχη* : *Synæresis* unites them without changing ; as, *τείχει*, *τείχε*. The Breathing is not lost by the *Crafsis* ; as, *καὶ γὰρ*. Sometimes it is kept double, *Lenis* and *Aspirate*, as *ὀυμός* and a middle Accent attends the Breathing, as *ἐγὼμα*.

CHARACTERS are different Forms of the same Letters. Here is a short Table of them.

το	ϑ	ρ	μαρ	μρ	αλ	δλ
του	τϑ	ρ	μαν	μν	αλλ	δλ
της	τ		μένος	μν	εκ	εα
των	τϑ		μετα	μν	ελ	εγ
τον	τ		οιον	οι	εν	ων
την	τ	τλω	ος	θ	εξ	εζ
των	τρ	τ	ουκ	ουκ	ερ	ερ
τας	τ		ετος	ετ	εστ	ετ
τους	τς	τς	πει	πει	μεθ	μθ
απο	απο		σθαι	σθαι	μεν	μν
αρ	α		σσ	α	περ	περ
αν	αν		στ	ς	σπ	σπ
δε	δ		σχ	χ	σχ	σχ
δια	δια		σαν	ς	τε	τ
ει	ει		παι	π	πεο	πεο
ειναι	ειναι		τρ	τ	υπ	υπ
επι	επι		υ	υ	υπερ	υπερ
ευ	ευ		υι	υ	υς	υς
χι	χι		υν	υν	υσι	υσι
χτα	χτα		υπο	υπο		

The rest, if any remain, may be inferr'd from these.



C H A P. II.

*Pronunciation, Accents, Prosody, Figures
incident to them. Poetical License.*

FOR the Pronunciation, see above.
The Living Speech is lost; so each Country ought to utter the *Greek* after the manner of its own Language: No other Tongue being a Standard in this Case to it. Wherefore they err, who pronounce, like the *Italian* *i*, *ce*: or *ε*, like the full *English* *i*, *φιλία*, *phileia*; *ἴδον*, *ídon*; and the like.

An *Aspirate* commonly is upon a Vowel at the Beginning, follow'd by two Consonants; as, *εμ*, *ετ*, *ερ*, and *ε* and *ο* before *ρ*; or one particular Consonant, as *αμ*, *αε*: or a Vowel before *μ*, as *ιμερ*; so *ισ*, *ο* *π*; so *ιμ* without *φ*, and *οσ* with a Vowel, as *οσ*. One Word has two Breathings often, in the same Sense; as, *ἔρση*, *έρση*; or in different, *οἶθ*, *διθ*. A Monosyllable uncontracted acutes the last, as *χείρ*; except *βῆς*, *χαῖς*, *δρυῖς*, *λίς*, *μῦς*, *ναῖς*, *ῆς*, *παῖς*, *πῆς*, *πῦς*, *αῶς*, *ὕς*; and Names of Letters, as *μῦ*.

The ACCENTS are Three, *Acute* ', on the last Syllable; *penult*, or last but one; and *antepe-nult*, or last but two. *Grave* ` , on the last. *Circumflex* ^ , or ~ , on the last, or *penult*; as, *νόσμη*, *ἡσῆς*, *ἡμερ*. A Word is *Oxyton*, when there is a *Grave*

Grave or *Acute* on the last ; as, ἀνὴρ, πῆς. *Baryton*, when there is no Accent on the last ; as, λόγῳ. *Circumflex*, when that Tone is on the last ; as, ποιῶ. *Ante-circumflex*, when that Tone is on the penult ; as, μέσα. *Paroxytons*, when an *Acute* is on the last but one ; as, μήτης. *Proparoxytons*, on the last but two ; as, ἀξιῳ.

1. These have no Accent, except compounded ; εἰ, ἦ, οἶ, αἶ, ὤ, ὤκ, ὤχ, εἰ, ὡς, ἐν, εἰς, ἐκ, ἐξ : but ὀ for ὄς, ἔτῳ, or τῷτο ; ἦ, οἶ, αἶ, for αὖτις, ἔποι, αὖ-
 πῳ, without a Substantive ; and μιν or ὃ not follow-
 ing, have an *Acute*. So have ὤ, ὤκ before a Stop ;
 as, ἀπεκρίθη, ὤ ὡς, when it means, *so*, is acuted ; and
 when it means *as*, and set after a Word in Constructi-
 on, as κύνες ὡς and when it means *after a sort*, and
 comes after ὅτι, as, ἔστ' ἂν ὡς. ἐξ after its Case is
 sometimes acuted. εἰπὲ, ἐλθὲ, ἄρ' ἐ, are acuted in
 the *Imper*, and sometimes ἰδὲ, λαβὲ, *atticè*. *Imper*.
 ποίησαι. *Optat*. ποιήσαι. *Infini*. ποιῆσαι. So all Verbs
 Trisyllables. In Compounds, the Accent is often
 drawn back ; as, λῦσον ἀπόλυσον : except Verbs in μι,
 as, δῶμι, ἀναδῶμι ; and so ἀφῶ αφῆκα, ἔς. ὅ γε τέχνην,
 ἐξῆλθον, ἀειχλόν, ἔς, except ἀπόεικον.

Τε, τω, for πνός, πνί, have no Accent.

2. *Oxytons* do circumflex the last of the Genitive
 and Dative of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Declension of the
 Simples, or Nouns uncontracted, in all Numbers ;
 as, πμῇ, ἡς, ἡ, αἶν, ὦν, οἷς. So they in εὐς of the
 Contracts, the Voc. Sing. as, βασιλεῦ, λεχοῖ.

An *Acute* in the *Penult* remains ; as, λόγῳ, λό-
 γῳ, ἔς. A *Circumflex* in the *Penult* is made an
Acute, if the last be long ; as, δίκῳ, ὄικῳ.

An *Acute* in the *Antepenult* falls on the *Penult*,
 if the last be long ; as, ἀνδρῶν, ἀνδρῶν.

The Genitive Plural in Nouns Parisyllabick, or not increasing in the Genitive, in *ας, ης, α, η*, being Simple Declensions, is circumflexed in the last; as, *παμῶν, μισῶν*; except *χλέων* from *χλέης*, *αγρῆς*; *ἀθύων* from *ἀθύη*, a Kind of Fish; *χρήτων* from *χρήτης*, an Usurer; *ἐπισίων* from *ἐπισίας*, *Ἐτεσίων*. Baryton Feminines of Adjectives, Pronouns, and Participles in *ος*, do acute the Penult of the Genitive Plural; as, *ἀλλων, ἀρίων*, in all Genders: *χρῆς χρῆσι, πᾶς πᾶσι*.

In Augmented Compounds, thus; *ἐκὰς ἀδύδον, ἐκὰς ἄπο*; but the Augment remov'd, *καθῆσο, ἔς*. Note, *ἀπόθης, ἀπόδ'θ*, *ἔς*. but in Compounds of *ῖ*, *αἰῶς* and *αἰῶς*, *αἰῶς* and *αἰῶς*. In Hyperdisyllables often thus: *αἰῶσιτο, ἐξῆπα'δύοντο, ἀπόθωιαι*. Note, *ἔοιτο, ὄιτο, δέοιτο, δοῖντο*, and the like. So *ἀπειμι, απῆ, ἀπῆς, ἀπεισι*; *ἀπῶ, ἀπῆναι, ἀπών*; *ἑπῆλας, ἐπῆλάθης, ἀφίχης*, of *λαβῆ, λαθῆ, ἰχῆ*; and the Antepenacutes of *εἰπῆ, ἐλθῆ, ἄρῆ, λαβῆ*, as *αἰῶσιμι, ἔς*.

3. In Imparisyllabicks, or Words increasing in the Genitive, in the Simple or Uncontracted Declensions, the Acute on the last of the Nominative falls on the Penult of the Oblique Cases; as, *λαμπάς, λαμπάδ'θ*. If the Penult be long, and the last short or common; that is, either long or short, the Penult is circumflexed; as, *σῶμα--πῆρ'θ*. The Acute or Circumflex on the Penult of the Nominative is set on the Antepenult of the Obliques, when the last is short, but the Circumflex is turn'd into an Acute; as, *σῶμα, σώματ'θ*. The Acute in the Antepenult of the Nominative remains, when the last is short or doubtful; as, *πῆμα, πῆματ'θ*; but if the last be long, the Accent is on the Penult; as, *πῆμα'πον*. Monosyllables here are acuted on the Gen. and Dat. Sing. and Dat. Plural, in the last; as, *χρῆς-θ-σι* but circumflexed in the Gen. Plural,

ral, and Gen. and Dat. Dual. in the last, as, *χειρῶν*---*ῶν*. And the *Penult*, if long by Nature, is circumflex'd in the Accus. Sing. the Nom. Accus. and Voc. Dual. and Plural; as, *χεῖρα*---*ρα*---*ρες*---*ρας*. Except *δαίς*, *δέντθ*, *δενη*, *ὦν*, *ὄντθ*, *ὄνη*, and *παίδων*, *πρώων*, *πάντων*, *δάδων*, from *δαίς*, *fax*: *δμῶων* from *δμῶς*, *famulus*; *φῶτων* *luminum*, *ᾠτών* *aurium*, *δῶων* *lyncium*, *κεράτων* *capitum*. For Monosyllables circumflex'd keep the Tone on the former Syllable, so *πᾶσα* from *πᾶς*; so *πὶς* the Interrogative has the Tone on the former in all Cases: but *πὶς* the Indefinite, always on the latter, unless when it loses it by being an Enclitick.

Of Nouns in *ων*, the *Penult* of the Voc. is sometimes circumflex'd; as, *Μαχάων*, *Μαχᾶον*. The Accent is often drawn back from the last of the Nom. to the *Penult* of the Voc. as, *σαρπηδῶν*, *σαρπηδον*; or the *Antepenult*, as *Ἡρακλῆς*, *Ἡρακλεις*, so *πόσειδον*.

In Verbs of *τυπῆ*, the Dual. is *τύπεδον*, *τύπεθ*. *Μητις* is *μητέρθ*, and *δυγάτης*---*θ*. An *Acute* always remains in a Word taken *πυχνικῶς*.

The *Acute* in the last of the Nom. remains in the rest; but if long is circumflex'd before the last short, in Cases increasing, as *δελφίς*, *δελφῖνθ*---*ίνων*.

Participles often acute or circumflex the *Penult*, before the last short, in the Neuter; as, *ἀλαλάζον*, *καταβαῖνον*.

4. Encliticks, which cast off their own Accent on the last Syllable of the foregoing Word, acting it; as, *σῶμά μ'* or lose it, as *λόγθ σε*. 1. *πὶς* the Indefinite in all Cases. 2. *μῦ*, *μοί*, *μέ*, *σῦ*, *σὺ*, *σε*, *ἐ*, *οἶ*, *ἐ*, *σφωέ*, *σφῆ*, *σφίσι*, *σφᾶς*, *σφῶ*. 3. *ἐμὶ*, and *σημὶ*, in all Persons of the Present Indicative, but the 2d Singular. *ἐσθ* scarce ever is an Enclitick; *ἐσμῦν*, *ἐστέ*, more often. 4. *ποτέ*, *ποθῆ*, *ποθέν*, *ποθί*,

and two or three at the End sometimes want a Tone, as ἡ θύω τε τοι: Others keep it again unaccountably, as ἐν ἑργῶ εἰσι. Pronouns after Prepositions, and ἡ, vel, for the most part are not Enclitics; as, ἀπὸ τοῦ. πρὸς before an Enclitic Pronoun in the New Testament is accented, as πρὸς με. So ἐν before τε, as ἐν ποταμῷ: and ἀμοι before εἰ in Homer, so ἀμοι μιν: εἰ draws back the Accent to the Penult, when it begins a Clause, follows a Point immediately, or κί, ἕκ, εἰ, ὥς, and certain Words cut off, as τῆς ἀλλ', as ἐστὶ ψυχρόν, κί ἐστὶ σῶμα, ἕκ ἐστὶ, ἀλλ' ἐστ.: and sometimes for an Emphasis; or after other Words, as πῶς ἐστὶ ὁ κόλας. *Arist.* γνώμης ἐστὶ. ἡ δὲ ἐστὶ. *Id.* If Books have any Difference from these Rules, the Rules are still to be preferred; so in other Cases of this Kind in Grammar.

5. Oxytons, in σῆς, πῆς, εῖς, ἀγιά, ὠνιά, ἡ, μύθη, γῆ, θῆ, ὦν, ὠλή, ὠλή, ὠχῆ, ὠρῆ, ὠτῆ, τῆ, κῆ, νῆ, ἀ, φῆ, αὐδῆ, ἡδῆ, ὑδῆ, εἰδῆ, αὐδῆ, μῶδῆ, πῶδῆ; Adjectives in κῶς, ρῶς, πῶς, πῶς, λῶς, if ι or υ does not precede; εῖς, except Primitives, Pronouns, and Comparatives in εἰς; but ἰεῖς, δεξιτεῖς, are regular: Words in λῶς, ὠπῶς, ὠνῶς, ὠρῶς, ὠτῶς; ὁμῶς in an Active Sense from the perfect Middle. Oxytons compounded in κῶς, αἰῶς, ἀγῶς, εἰῶς, ἡπῶς, κῆῶς, εἰῶς, and most Compounds of a Preposition; and αἰέω, βαίνω, λαμβάνω, μετρέω, ἔχω, τείνω: in μῶς, μῶν, πῶν, except Herbs and Fruits. Penacutes, that is, *Acutes* on the last but one, are in ἰαϑ, ἰσκαϑ, λέος, ὑλαϑ, τέϑ, ἐνϑ, ἰϑ, ὁϑ, πῶλαϑ, χῶλαϑ: So Compounds of a Noun and perfect Middle, if not passive in Sense, as τηλεσκοπεϑ, τηλεσκοπεϑ; or from ἔχω, as γαιόχεϑ. *Antecircumflex*, that is, on the Penult, in αἰϑ, εἰϑ, οἰϑ, ὦϑ, οἰον, εἰον, ὦον, ἐνϑ. Compounds ending in a short Vowel are *Acute*, on the Antepenult often, as παμποίκιλαϑ: So Compounds in ϑ, with α, δως, and εὔ, except

except about Eight ; as, ἐνάχων. Atticks from
 Θ pure, that is, a Vowel or Diphthong preceding
 Θ keep the Original Tone, as λεῶς from λαῖς.
 But they acute the *Antepenult*, tho' the last be
 long, as ἀνάχων. Oxytons again are in ἀν, ἰν, ἰσῖ-
 νΘ, ἀς ἀδΘ, λῶ, ἦς, εὖς, πύς, ᾠ ; so ἐγῶ. So Femi-
 nines in ἰς ἰδΘ, except in πς, which are as Mascu-
 lines in πς, as to accent. So Adjectives in ἦς, ἐδς,
 ὕς : But Penacutes in ἡκῆς, ἡρῆς, ᾠκῆς, ᾠδῆς, ᾠλῆς
 from ὅλκω, and some in υς. Oxytons further are
 in Names of Place, or Months ; in Derivatives
 from the 2d Aorist, or Perfect Middle in ᾶν : So
 Words in ἐδᾶν, ηδᾶν, ἐμᾶν, εᾶν, υμᾶν, υᾶν, ᾶν ; as πα-
 γέν, Ἔς. Compounds of εἰς, and Verbals in ε, η, ξ,
 ↓ are *Acutes* in the last ; as, παρθένῃ, μηδεῖς. Cir-
 cumflex'd in the Declensions, ῆς, ῆ ; as ᾶς Diminu-
 tives. Compounds of Oxytons ending long, of
 more Syllables than one, keep the Tone, if they
 keep the Termination, as μισοβασιλῆς. Foreign or
 barbarous Words follow the Original Accent, as
 Δαβίδ. Some Words differ in Accent, as ἀχροικΘ,
 ἀχροῖκΘ : And others for the Rise, Declension, or
 Quantity of them ; as βασιλεία, βασίλεια. Some
 when Indefinites, *Acute* the last ; when Interroga-
 tives, the *Penult* ; as ποτὶ, πότε. A Word varies,
 proper and common, as πρὸς, πρὲς or Adjective
 and Substantive, as αἰδὸς, αἰδΘ, and the like.

The Place of the Tone is seldom alter'd by the
 Addition of an Enclitick in the manner of ἦτις,
 ἦσινΘ, ᾧνπρωτ.

Compounds and Simples have the same Tone,
 if the Simple be not an Oxyton of one Syllable, or
 the last of the Compound be long ; as χεῖρ, αὐτόχειρ,
 βασιλῆς, φιλοβασιλῆς : else it is drawn back, as καλὸς,
 φιλόκαλΘ. Some Words have different Tones, in
 the same or different Senses ; as ἄος, ἄορ ; φῶς, φῶρ.

6. Accents of Verbs, Participles, Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions. 1. εἰμι, φημι, γη, Present and ἔχω Imperfect, are irregular. In Compounds, the present Indic. and Imperat. are regular; the rest keep the Tone of the Simple Verbs. Monosyllables keep the Circumflex, as ἀπεί: *Antecircumflex*, δῖμι, σβῆμι, κλῆμι, σκαῆμι, &c. Some Compounds are not accented like the Simple, but follow the General Rules; as, ἔδδν, ἐκἀδδδν. When the Augment is cast away, the *Circumflex* of the Simple returns; as, καθίμιλλω, καθῖσο. So those that keep the last Vowel of the Preposition are Regular; as, εἰκον ἐπέεικον, except εἰ, πρὸ. The 2d Aorist Imperative from a Monosyllable Verb Simple, compounded with a Preposition of two Syllables, acutes the Penult, as, ἀπόδο, ἀπόδω. 2. Participles in εῖς, ὤς, ὕς, ἔς, ἄς, of Verbs in μι, and ὦν 2d Aorist are Oxytons. That of the Perfect Passive is Penacute; as, πετόμω. 3. Adverbs in ἡ, ὕ, αἰ, εἰ, δόν, ξ, ἄς, ἰς, ὕς, πς, and Derivatives in ι, π, σι, τω, δα from δόν, and about 14 others, are Oxytons; as, αἰεί. Those in ακίς, ινα, ακί, δρα, οθεν, οδε, οφι, οφί, are Penacutes, except those from δεικ, ἀλλ, παντες, ἐκτες, ἐκδόν. So Compounds with νω, πη, ποι, πε, πω, περ, πως, ποι, and the Initial Particle ὅπ, and some others, are Penacutes; as, μωπίνω. Circumflex'd are in εῖ, εῖ, ἦ, ἦ, ἦς; and long Monosyllables from an Article, and others, as νῦν. Derivatives in ως keep the Tone of the Genitives in ὦν, from which they come; as, πονηρῶς, *improbè*; πονήρως, *laboriosè*. Many Words made Adverbs keep the Tone, as ἐνός; except some Neuters in ες from ἔτ, as ξάρτες; so ἀληθεῖς, ὀπίπιδες: And in α from Neuters in α Penacute; these remove ε, and draw back the Tone, as παχία, πύχα. So σφόδρα, *tametsi*, from σφοδρός.

ῥός. Compounds have the Tone of the last Simple Word, not being Enclitick, as ἐν; except Numerals in ἰχα, and Compounds of ἀντὶ, ἐς, πάλιν, πάλαι, ἀντί, εἴτε, καὶ, as ἔναυ. So ἤγιν, ἔκιν, ἔμμεν. Γε, ζε, σε; δι, δε, ο not going before, do not alter the Accent; as, Ἀδωαδε. So mostly δε, as οἶκαδε. But πῖθ, πῶθ, with δε, are *Penacutes*; only circumflex'd in the Gen. and Dat. But δε, of place, is an Enclitick; as Ἀἰδός δε. Some Particles at the End of Nouns keep the Tone, casting off the Accent of the foregoing Words, as ὁσισεν. Some have two Tones; as, αἶ, αἷ, ἐφῖ, ἐφῖ. 4. Conjunctions. ἐν is *Circumflex*, but ἔκιν, ἔθ. *Penacute*; others of one Syllable, if they have a Tone, are acuted, as χ; So ἀπάρ, ἀλλὰ, ἐπεὶ, ἢ ἐ. Compounds in γαρ, δε, δε, μω, ο, ι, are *Oxytons*; as, πῖγα. They in επ, οπ, απε, αε, πος, are *Penacutes*; as, ἐεπίπ. Other Conjunctive Particles do seldom vary the Accent of the Word to which they are join'd. 5. Prepositions. Those that have a Tone are *Oxytons*; but they of two Syllables us'd for Verbs are *Penacutes*, as ἐνι. So all of two Syllables set after their Cases; as, εἰς, πῶς, δε, πῶς. But even these often, and ἀνὰ, διὰ, are *Regular*; as, Ἐάδε ἀπὸ δινηένθ. If the Vowel accented falls, the Accent falls; as, ἐφ' ἡμᾶς; but not when the Accent is drawn back, as δέμων κέχθ.

II. P R O S O D Y.

Remember ε, ο, are short; and η, ω, with all Diphthongs, long by Nature; α, ι, υ, Doubtful, Common, or Indifferent; i. e. sometimes long, and sometimes short.

I. R U L E S. 2. F I G U R E S:

R U L E S

RULES are, 1. From Position : When a Vowel before two Consonants, or a double one, in the same, or divers Words, is long; as κόσμος, is cut off sometimes before a Consonant; as, πολύφωνος κορώνη. A short Vowel before a Mute and Liquid is Common, as before πη, κη, μν; and sometimes a Liquid alone, as αὐτὸς δ' ἐλώεα.

2. Vowel before another. Vowels and Diphthongs are common before the same in the Word following. A short Vowel before a long one, or Diphthong, is short, unless long by Poetical License; for by that it is Common, either before or after Liquids, &c.

3. Accent. The last is short, if the *Penult* be circumflexed, as μέσα: If a *Penult* long by Nature has an *Acute*, the last, if common, is long, as ᾠγα: When a Masculine has an Accent in the *Antepenult* in ς and & pure, the last of the Feminine is long, as ἀγία. If a common Syllable has an *Acute* on the *Penult*, the last is short, as φύσις. *Circumflexes* are long by Nature, as πῦρ. αι αοι in the End are often short before a Consonant. *Cas. Lect.* in *Theoc.* c. 18. and *Scot. Gr.* 867. a *Syneresis* is made in Verse without Need, as ἴξαι for ἴξη, *Hes. op.* 9. 95. A Doubtful Vowel in some Words is always long; as, ἀὴρ, λαός, &c. τοῖς is long in *Hes. op.* 2. 214.

4. Contraction, Dialect, Derivation, Composition. A Contract Syllable is long; as, ἐβόαε, ἐβόα. a *Dorick* from η is long; a *Æolic* short; a *Ionick* is short in the *Penults* of Perfects, and in the third Persons Plural Passive, as τετίφαται; and in the *Penult* of *Ionic* Perfects, as γήαα. But α put in *Ionically*

Ionically in Verbs in *αι*, a long Syllable going before, is long; and in the third Persons *Ionical* of Verbs in *μι*, as *πείσασι*. Derivatives have commonly the same Quantity with their Primitives: But tho' *α* in *αει* is short, it is long in *αἰδιον*, *αἰεταον*. Compounds also follow the Quantity of their Simples mostly, as *πυρ*, *ἄπυρον*; *α* Privative is short: So *ζα*, *αει*, *iei*, *βει*, *δυσ*, *ἔσ*. in Composition, are short.

5. From Increase, Rule, Authority. *α*, *ι*, *υ*, before Vowels, are mostly short; except 1. *α* the *Penult* of Nouns in *αιων*, increasing by *ο*, and of proper Nouns Feminine in *αις*, is long. 2. *ι* the *Penult* of Nouns in *ιον*, *ενον*, except Comparatives which are commonly short, is long; as *βελγιων*. But Nouns in *ια* have the *Penult* common; tho' more often long, as *σφια*. *α*, *ι*, *υ*, before *μα* in most Neuters, are long, as *χίμα*. *α* before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *θ*, *κ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *π*, *ρ*, *σ*, *τ*, *φ*, *χ*, is usually short. *ι* before the same is also commonly short, except before and after *ρ*. *ι* in Dissyllables in *ινη*, and Nouns in *ικη*, *ιτη*, *ιτης* makes long the *Penult*, except *δικη*. *υ* before those Consonants above, except *γ*, *μ*, *σ*, *ν*, is commonly short. It is long in the *Penult* of Verbals before *τ*, except some in *υλον* -- *ης*, as *λυπης* and in Dissyllables in *υλη*, except *μύλη*, *ώρ*, except *γυνή*, *ωον*, except *λυονον*; and in Adverbs in *υδον*. A Doubtful Vowel in a Diphthong dissolv'd, as *παις*; or lessen'd, as *φυγη* from *φάγω*, is short. The Quantity of Doubtfuls in the last of the Nominative commonly remains in the *Penult* declin'd, as *παις*, -- *ωνον*. In the Increase of Nouns, Doubtfuls long in the Nominative are commonly still Doubtful, if declin'd pure; as, *διδως*, *διδυος*, *ταυς*, *νιός*. A Doubtful before a double Consonant in the last of the Nom. is commonly short

short in the Obliques; as *εἶξ*, *εἰρός*. But *εἶξ*, *εἰς*, Gentiles in *εἶξ*, *εἰς*, and others in *εἶξ*, *εἰς*, make long the *Penult* of the Obliques. *εἶ* long in the Nom. is short in the Obliques, as *πῆρ*, *πῆρς*. In the Increase of Verbs, the Quantity of the *Penult* remains in the Present and Imperfect in all Moods and Voices, as, *κρίνω*, *ἐκρίνον* and in the Tenses akin to one another, as, *ἔτυπον*, *ἔπυν*. The Quantity of the Indic. is kept in the like Tenses of other Moods, and in Participles, as *κρίνων*---ε---ων. In the fifth Conjugation (as it is call'd) the *Penult* of the first Aorist is long, as, *ἔκρινον*. But in the fourth, the *Penult* of the Future and first Aorist is oftner short; as, *διγίσῃς*. But in Verbs, whose Root or Theme ends in *ω* pure, *α* the *Penult* after *ε* or a Vowel, is common: *ι*, *υ*, are more often long after any Letter. The *Penult* of the 2d Aorist Act. and 1 Future of the fifth Conjugation is short, as *ἔπαρον*, *κρινῶ*: So in the Perf. Act. or Middle; as, *τέτυχα*---πα. A Doubtful of the Theme of the three former Conjugations, long by Use, or Common, keeps the Quantity, as *λέλειθα*. The *Penult* of the third Person Plural in *εσσι* is long. The proper Doubling of Verbs in *μι* is short (except in Fosition;) improper is common, as *τίθειμι*, *ἀείμι*. *α* the Characteristic of the first Conjugation of Verbs in *μι*, is short, except in the Subjunctive, and the Active Participles. *υ* in Verbs in *μι*, in the Indic. Sing. Act. is long, else short: But in Dissyllables Act. long, as *ἐδύναμι*. A Doubtful that is Unchangeable is long, when the Changeable is turn'd into its long, as *ἀϊον*. Derivatives and Compounds are as Primitives and Simples mostly. *πᾶν* beginning a Compound is short, as, *παραχάω*: ending it, is sometimes long. *ὄς*, *ᾧς* compounded are short, as, *ὄφρα*: *ι* in *ἀπὸ*, from *ᾠδῃ*, is short. Derivatives

derivatives and Compounds in *ans*, from *ἀνω, spiro*, make *a* long, as *ζᾶνς*.

Quantity of Doubtfuls in the Last Syllables.

If a Doubtful be long in the last of the Nominative, it is mostly so in the Obliques: If short, or common, it is so in the Accus. and Voc. Sing. *is, iv*, a Double Nominative, is long; as, *ἀκλῖς-iv*. *a, av, av, i, iv, v, u* are short: but *a* in *ῆα, δα, θα*, and *εα* mostly, a Diphthong not going before, as, *χαεῖ*, and *εα*; except from Adjectives in *ης*, and Feminines, as, *ἱέρεια* and *ια*, except Verbals in *εια*; and all Feminines from Adjectives in *Θ*, but *Δίη, πῆλεια, μία, ἴα*. Lastly, Duals in *a* is long. So Masculines and Adverbs in *av*, except *ἔτιω*: So Monosyllables in *av, iv*, except *δῖς, τοῖς*: So Adverbs Oxytons in *η*, not *στ*: So Nouns in *iv, ivΘ, ivi, uvΘ*: So most Dissyllables Feminine, Oxytons in *is, isΘ*, the Penult being long; and Words of more Syllables than two, the Penult and Antepenult being short, make long the last, as *κλῆνς*: So all in *is, isΘ*, as *ὀφρῖς*: So Substantives, Oxytons, declin'd by *υΘ*, except *ἰχθυσ, ὀφρῖς*, and *χαλῖς* sometimes.

av, ve are long; except Imparsyllabicks in *av*, not declin'd with *avlΘ*, as *λαμπῖς*: And Accus. Plural in *av* Imparsyllabick; and Adverbs in *av*.

These are the Common Rules; but they are varied by Figure, and Dialect, and License.

2. FIGURES in PROSODY.

See above the Figures, Chap. 1.

1. *Cæsura* lengthens a short Syllable after a Foot at the End.
2. *Systole* makes a Long short.
3. *Diastole*,

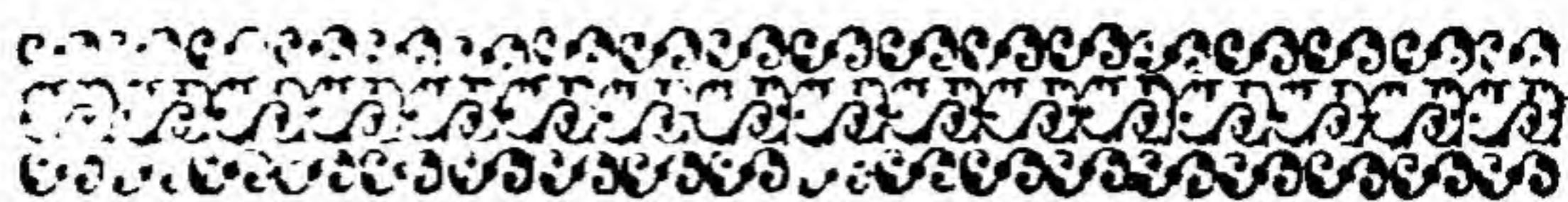
astole, or *Ectasis*, a Short long. 4. *Synecphonesis* melts two Vowels into one Syllable, as *χευρία ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ*. 5. *Apostrophus*; but a Vowel is either cut off, or not; as, *ὦ γυναι, ἦ μάλα*. Vowels and Diphthongs are cut off before Consonants, as *παρ' μὲν οἱ*. A following Vowel is cut off, as *ὦ γαστε*, for *ἀγαστέ*. 6. *Catalexis*, when a Syllable is wanting to fill the Verse, in *Iambicks*, *Trochaicks*, &c. as, *μάρτυρες, σφατάτοι*. 7. *Brachycatalexis*, when the two last Syllables are wanting, as, *Ζῶ, πῦρ δ' ὦραι*. 8. *Hypercatalexis*, when there is a Syllable too much, as, *ἐν ἀμέρᾳ, φαεινὸν ἄστρον*. 9. *Enallage*, when one Foot, as a *Spondee*, is put for another, which Verses are call'd *Spondaicks*, as, ---κρατερὸς τ' αἰχμητής. 10. *Dialýsis*, when Part of a Word is at the End, and Part begins the next Verse, as, *ἀλ——λ' ἦρας*.

If a Syllable be cut off from, or added to a Word by Dialect or Figure, the Tone is carried backward from the last Syllable, as *μεσάων, εἰσιμῶν*. If the Word be not declin'd, and the last be cut off, the Tone is likewise cut off, as *ἀλ' ἔκ*. The *Ionicks* put the Accent before *μεν* in the Infin. as, *ἐλκίμην*. *ὅς, ὃ*, are put for one another, as, *ἔμεν, ὅς ᾧ*. Middle Letters are doubled, or remov'd, as, *ἔδδεις, ἔειψε*. The Middle Vowel is kept before another, as, *ἀπόηπε*. *ρ* in the Middle shifts the Place of the next Vowel, as *ἔρεχθον*. *β* is inserted for the Sound, as *μέμβλωκα*. If the Vowel of the Preposition be remov'd, the Consonant is alter'd like the next, as, *ὕβδαίνην, ἐκάμυσσα*: *παρ* is made *παρ*: *ε* is set before *ε* or *ει*, as *ἔελδωρ, ἐείκοσι*.

For Dialects, see the *Lexicons*; as, *Schrevelius*, &c.

Poetical License shortens and lengthens, &c. at Will, as, *ἄρες, ἄρες: εἰλήληθα*.

After all, the Use or Example of the Poets, call'd Authority; is the best Rule of Quantity.



C H A P. III.

Article, Declensions of Nouns Substantive, Simple and Contract, Regular and Irregular; Rules and Exceptions.

NUMBERS Three : Singular, which speaks of one ; Dual, of two ; Plural, of more. **Cases** Five ; Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative. **Genders** Simple Three ; Masculine δ , Feminine η , Neuter π , Common δ & η , Common of Three, δ & η & π . **Articles** Two ; Præpositive δ , Subjunctive ϵ .

δ	M. F. N.	Dual. N. Acc.	Pl.
N.	ἐ, ἡ, π.	<div> <div> <div>τὼ, τὰ, τὼ.</div> <div>οἱ, αἱ, τὰ.</div> </div> <div> <div> <div>τῶν, τῶν, τῶν.</div> <div>οἷ, αἷ, τῶν.</div> </div> <div> <div> <div>τῶν, τῶν, τῶν.</div> <div>οῖς, αῖς, τῶν.</div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
G.	τῷ, τῇ, τῷ.		
D.	τῷ, τῇ, τῷ.		
A.	τῷ, τῇ, τῷ.		

This Article is set before each Case of a Noun in declining, according to the Gender and Case ; as, δ $\alpha\iota\tau\iota\alpha$, $\tau\epsilon$ $\alpha\iota\tau\iota\alpha$.

M.	F	N.	Dual. N. Acc.	Pl
N.	ϵ ,	η ,	π .	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha, \alpha, \alpha. \\ \alpha\iota, \alpha\iota, \alpha\iota. \\ \alpha\iota\varsigma, \alpha\iota\varsigma, \alpha\iota\varsigma. \\ \alpha\varsigma, \alpha\varsigma, \alpha\varsigma. \end{array} \right\}$
G.	$\tau\epsilon$,	$\tau\eta$,	$\tau\pi$.	
D.	$\tau\omega$,	$\tau\alpha$,	$\tau\omega$.	
A.	$\tau\eta$,	$\tau\alpha$,	$\tau\alpha$.	

So

So ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ.

ὦ is the Mark of the Vocative.

Kinds of Words are, Primitive, Derivative, Simple, Compound, Decomound.

As to Genders, ας, ης, G. α, are Masc. or Com. η, α; ης, ας, G. are Fem. Θ, υ, Masc. Fem. or Com. ον, υ, Neut. or Fem. ας, ην, ων, ιω, υρ, ορ, υρ, ης, ως, εις, υς, ξ, †. Gen. Θ, Masc. εις, εν, της, ις, ις, ηδων, ας, Gen. Θ. Fem. ας, α, ι, υ, ας, ορ, G. Θ. Neut. Θ. G. Θ. Neut. Barytons in ις, Masc. Acutes, Fem. ω, ως, Fem.

Declensions Two: 1. Parisyllabick. 2. Impari-syllabick. And these again Regular and Irregular, Simple and Contracted.

Scheme of these by Endings.

1. Parisyllabic. Words; αἰνείας, χεύσης, κριτής, μέ-
σα, πμῆ, φιλία, λόγΘ, ξύλον, μωλέως, ὄγκων.

Sing.

N. --ας--ης--α--η--Θ--ον--ως--ων.

G. υ--υ--ης } ης--υ--υ--ω--ω.
ας

D. α--η--η } η--φ--φ--φ--φ.
α

A. αν--ην--αν--ην--ον--ον--ων--ων. Alike in all Num.

V. α--η } --α--η--ε--ον--ως--ων.
α

The two last are
Atticks.

Neuters. have the
N. Acc. Voc.

Dual.

N. Acc. α--α--α--α--ω--ω--ω--ω.

G. Dat. αν--αι--αν--αν--οιν--οιν--ωι--ων.

Plural

a7a	}	ε7	}	lwa		lpa		ov		ouw		wuɔ		o--ωvα	}
a7	}	ε7	}							ou [~]		wu		x--ωvτa	
														ovτa	

.a7	}	V.	ε7	}	n7		lv		ov		yx		wu		ov--ωv	}
											xv		wu		ov	

Dual

α'Ε	Ε'Ε	Η'Ε	Ι'Ε	Ο'Ε	Οδ'Ε	Λ'Ε	Ο--Ω'Ε
α'ΥΤΕ	Ε'ΥΤΕ			Ο'ΥΤΕ	Οδ'ΥΤΕ	Λ'ΥΤΕ	Ο--Ω'ΥΤΕ
							Ο'ΥΤΕ

α'ΥΟΙΥ	Ε'ΥΟΙΥ	Η'ΥΟΙΥ	Ι'ΥΟΙΥ	Ο'ΥΟΙΥ	Οδ'ΥΟΙΥ	Λ'ΥΟΙΥ	Ο--Ω'ΥΟΙΥ
α'Υ'ΟΙΥ	Ε'Υ'ΟΙΥ			Ο'Υ'ΟΙΥ	Οδ'Υ'ΟΙΥ	Λ'Υ'ΟΙΥ	Ο--Ω'Υ'ΟΙΥ
							Ο'Υ'ΟΙΥ

Plural.

αἴες	εἴς	ἡῖες	ἰῖες	οὔα	οῖα	υῖες	ο--ωνες
αῦτα	εῦτα			οὔτα	οῦτα	υῦτα	ο--ωντες
							οὔτες
αἴων	εἴων	ἡῖων	ἰῖων	οὔων	οῖων	υῖων	ο--ωνων
αῦτων	εῦτων	εἴων		οὔτων	οῦτων	υῦτων	ο--ωντων
							οὔτων
αἶ	εἶ	ἡἶ	ἰἶ	οἶ	οἶ	υἶ	ο--ωῖ
αῖ	εῖ	ἡῖ	ἰῖ	οῖ	οῖ	υῖ	ο--ωῖ
αῖ	εῖ	ἡῖ	ἰῖ	οῖ	οῖ	υῖ	οἶ--ωῖ
αἶα	εἶα	ἡῖα	ἰῖα	οῖα	οῖα	υῖα	ο--ωναῖ
αῖτα	εῖτα	ἡῖα	ἰῖα	οῖτα	οῖτα	υῖτα	ο--ωνταῖ
αῖα		ἡῖα		οῖα		υῖα	οὔταῖ
αἶες	εἶς	ἡῖες	ἰῖες	οῖς	οῖς	υῖς	ο--ωνες
αῖτα	εῖτα	ἡῖες	ἰῖες	οῖτα	οῖτα	υῖτα	ο--ωντες
οῖα							οὔτες

6. ς.

N. αρ, ἥρ, εῖρ, ορ, υρ, ωρ. Dual: is easy, and Pl. Words:

ατΘ	ἥρΘ	εῖρΘ	ορΘ	υρΘ	ωρΘ	ἡμῶν
αρΘ	εῖρΘ					μακῶν
αρτΘ						δέμαρ from
						δέμαρς
απ	ἥρ	εῖρ	ορ	υρ	ωρ	σωτῆρ ὡσωτερ
αρι	εῖρ					ἀσπῆρ
αρπ						φθεῖρ
αρ	ἥρ	εῖρ	ορ	υρ	ωρ	ἀορ
αρε	εῖρ					μάρτυρ
αρτα	V.εῖρ	εῖρ	ορ	υρ	ορ	πῶρ
ἔς.	Dat. ἥρσι,	ἔς.			ωρ	φῶρ
	Pl. εῖρσι,					ἔλωρ

Note, Dat. Pl. ἀναξι, ἀρεψι, βουσι, λέοντι. Sing. λέεσι. Pl: πακώεσι, γίγασι, ἀνδράσι γαστήρσι.

7. C, ξ, ψ.

αι, αις αῖς, ες, εις, εις, ἥς, ις, Θ, ος, υς, ως, λς, νς, ρ, ἔς.

Words: λαμπῆς, γῆρας, μέλας, γιγῆς, λῆας, δαῖς, παῖς, ναῦς, λιπῆς, κλῆς, χρεῖς, κλῆς, βασιλῆς, κλήμης, πμῆς, ἀλνθῆς, φιλότης, ὄφης, κρηπῆς, ὄρνις, χείρ, δέμης, ἥς, ἀκῆς, τεῖχ, τετυφῆς, βῆς, πλακῆς, ὀδῆς, πῆς, ἔς, νῆς, μῦς, ὄξυς, πῆχης, γλάμης, κόρης, ζῶγνυς, αἰδῶς, ἥρως, γέλως, τετυφῶς, φῶς, ἄλς, ἔλμινς, Τίρως, μάχης, ἀρπαξ, θῶραξ, γυῶαξ, θρίξ, ὄνυξ, βήξ, ἀναξ, νύξ, ἀρεψ, ὦψ, λαίλαψ, ὄψ, κίνυψ, καπῆ, λιψ.

I. ας.

G. αδθ, αῖθ, ανθ, αῖθ, αθ.

D. αδι, απ, αι, ανη, αι.

A. αδα, αι, αν, αντα, ααν. Voc. as Nom.

Dual. and Pl. are easy. Dat. Pl. ασι.

2. αις.

αῖθ, αῖθ,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} αιτε, αιδε, \\ -τιν, -διν. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -τες, δες, \\ -των, δων, \\ αισι, \\ -τας, δας. \end{array} \right.$	V. as N.
-η, -δι,			
-τα, -δα,			
V. αῖ.			

3. αυς. 4. ες.

αθ, αε, αεις,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} εθ, εε, εα, \\ ει, εοιν, εων, \\ ες, εσι, \\ ες, εα. \end{array} \right.$	Voc. as Nom.
αι, αοιν, αων,		
αυι, αυη,		
αυ, αεις.		

5. εις.

1. εθ--ηι--ηα-- | ηε--ηοιν | --ηες--ηων--σι--ηας--ηες.

2. εῖθ--η--ηα--^{ει}_{εν} } εῖτε--τιν } εῖτες--των--ησι--εντας--τες.

3. εῖθ--δι--δα--^{εις}_{ει} } εῖδε--διν } δε--δων--σι--δας--δες.

6. ευς.

εθ--ει--εα--ευ | εε--εοιν | εες--εων--ευσι--εας--εες.

7. ης.

1. εῖθ--η--ηα--ης, &c.

2. ἥνθ--η--ηα--ης | ἥντε--τιν | ἥντες--των--ῆσι, &c.

3. εθ--ει--εα--ης | εε, εοιν | εες, &c.

4. ηῖθ--η--ηα--ης | ητες--τιν | τες--των--σι--τας--τες.

8. ις.

8. ις. Τίγεις--ιδθ, ιδθ.—

1. ιδθ, ιι, ιν, ι | ιε, ιοιυ | ιες, ιων, ισι, ιας, ιες.
2. ιδθ, ιδι, ιδα } ις } ιδε--ιδδιυ | ιδες--δων--σι--δας--δες.
3. ιδθ, ιι, ιν } ις } ιτε--ιτοιυ | ιτες--των--σι--τας--τες,
4. ισι--σι--σα } ις } ισε, σοιυ | σεε--ων--σι--σας--σεε.
5. ινθ--νι--να--ις | ινε--ινοιυ | --νεε--ων--σι--νας--ιες.

9. θ.

1. εθ--ε--θ--θ | εε--εοιυ | εα--εων--εσι--εας--εε.
2. οθ--οη--οτα--θ | οτε--τοιυ | τα--των--σι--τας--τα.

10. ςς.

1. οθ--οι--οα--ς | οε--οοιυ | οεε--οων--οσι--οας. V.asN.
2. οθ--οη--οτα--ς | οντε--οιυ | -τες--ων--οσι--τας--τες.
3. οθ--οη--οτα--ς | οντε--οιυ--τες--ων--οσι--τας--τες.
4. οθ--οη--οτα--ς | οδε--οιυ | οδες--ων--οσι--δας--δε.
5. οθ--οη--οτα--ς | οτε--οιυ | οπα--οι--οσι--τα--τα.
6. οθ--οη--οτα--ς } &c. as νς νόθ. See 1.

11. ες.

1. υθ, &c. 2. εθ. 3. εας. 4. υθθ. 5. υθθ.
6. ωθθ.

12. ως.

1. όθ. 2. ωθ. 3. ωθθ. 4. όθθ. 5. ωπς, and ωδες.

I3. λς. νς.

1. λΘ. 2. νθΘ. 3. ωθΘ.

I4. ςς. ξς. ψ.

1. φθΘ. 2. γΘ. 3. κΘ. 4. αικΘ. 5. χΘ.
 6. υχΘ, ηχΘ, ακθΘ, υκθΘ | αβΘ, ωπΘ, απΘ,
 οπις, υφΘ, ιφΘ, &c.

3. *Imparissyllabic Contracted.*

Note, These arise from the fifth of the Simple.

Endings : ςς, Θ, ις, ι, ες ις, ω ως, ηρ, ων, &c.

Words: Δημοκρήνης, Ηρακλής, τεῖχΘ, ὄφης, σίνηπι,
 βασιλῶς, φρεσέως, Λιπῶ, κερσε κῆς, δῶς, κωνών, αἰδῶς,
 ἀνὴρ, κίαρ κῆς, &c.

1. ςς. εΘ, εῖ, ες, } ες | εε, εοιυ | εες, εων, εας. V. as
 υς, ει, η, ηυ } | η, οιδ | εις, ὦι, εστ, εις. N.

Or, ἐς, ῆς, εεΘ, ἐς, &c. So -ες-εΘ, } &c. as ἱππομανές,
 ςς, }

2. Θ. εΘ, εῖ, Θ | same as | εας, &c. A. & V. like N.
 υς, ει, ης | ης | ης

3. ις. ιΘ, ιι, ιυ, ι, | ιε--ιοιυ | ιες, ιων, ιστ, ιας, V. as
 ις | ις | ις | ις. N.

Or, εως, ει | &c. atticè; or εΘ, &c. ionicè.
 ει |

4. ι. ιΘ, ιι, ι. | ιε--ιοιυ | ις, &c.
 ι | ις

5. ες. εΘ, εῖ, ες, εῦ | εε, εοιυ | εες, εων, εῦστ, εας.
 ει | εις | εις

So ε, as φρεσέως, εΘ — V. υ. πηχῶν. Gen. p. is
 read.

So υ, as ας, εΘ, εῖ — — — — — Plu. εας, &c.
 ει | ης

but ες pure, atticè, εως, εῖ, εας, &c.
 ὦς, εῖ, ᾧ,

6. ω.

6. ω . $\omicron\Theta$ | $\acute{\omicron}\iota$ | $\acute{\omicron}\alpha$ | $\omicron\iota$ | $\acute{\omega}--\acute{\omicron}\iota\tau$ | $\omicron\iota--\acute{\omega}\nu--\acute{\omicron}\iota\varsigma--\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma--\acute{\omicron}\iota$.

So $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, as $\acute{\omega}\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma--\omicron\Theta$, } &c. Acc. $\acute{\alpha}\iota\delta\acute{\omicron}\alpha--\acute{\omega}$ | $\eta\acute{\omicron}\alpha--\acute{\omega}$.

but $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\omicron}\alpha--\acute{\omega}$, &c. $\eta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ often $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$.

7. As, $\alpha\iota\Theta$, $\alpha\pi$, | $\alpha\tau\epsilon$, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\iota\nu$, | $\alpha\tau\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\nu$, |
 $\alpha\Theta$, $\alpha\iota$, | $\alpha\epsilon$, $\acute{\alpha}\omicron\iota\nu$, | $\alpha\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\omega\nu$, | $\alpha\sigma$, &c.
 $\omega\varsigma$, α , | α , $\acute{\omega}\nu$, | α , $\acute{\omega}\nu$, |

Doricè, -- $\eta\varsigma--\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$, &c.

And $\alpha\iota\varsigma$ | $\alpha\iota\delta\Theta$ | &c. as $\delta\alpha\iota\varsigma--\delta\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$, | & $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ | $\acute{\alpha}\alpha\iota\Theta$,
 $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ | $\acute{\alpha}\delta\Theta$ | $\alpha\varsigma$ | $\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\varsigma:\chi\rho\alpha\varsigma$.

8. $\eta\varsigma$. $\epsilon\alpha\rho$, $\epsilon\alpha\rho\Theta$ | &c. Or, $\epsilon\rho\Theta$, $\epsilon\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\epsilon\theta$, &c.
 $\eta\rho$, $\eta\rho\Theta$, | $\rho\Theta$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\theta$,

Sometimes δ or τ before, as $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\Theta$, $\delta\upsilon\gamma\alpha\gamma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$.

9. $\omega\nu$. as, $\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu\Theta$, | &c. Sometimes by Syn-

cope, as $\kappa\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu\Theta$, | &c. v. $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu$.
 $\kappa\upsilon\nu\delta\varsigma$,

$\delta\acute{\omicron}\rho\upsilon\Theta$, $\delta\upsilon\epsilon\theta\varsigma$, &c. by Metathesis.

See the Contract Participles also.

10. $\omega\varsigma$. See above in ω . Also $\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\alpha\iota\delta\Theta$,
 $\alpha\iota\delta\theta\varsigma$, as $\pi\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\pi\alpha\iota$.

Also $\iota\varsigma$, contracted Pl. in $\iota\varsigma$, as $\epsilon\iota\nu\nu\iota\varsigma$, $\iota\varsigma$, &c.
 Also $\epsilon\varsigma$, as $\beta\omicron\epsilon\varsigma$, $\beta\epsilon\varsigma$. $\beta\acute{\omicron}\alpha\varsigma$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$. And $\pi\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}\iota\varsigma$ $\epsilon\varsigma$.
 $\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\nu\iota\Theta$, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\iota\Theta$, &c. V. $\omicron\epsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\nu$; or $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}$. Also $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$,
 $\eta\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}$; or $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$, $\eta\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\iota\Theta$, $\eta\iota\Theta$, as $\delta\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$, $\eta\varsigma$, &c.

III. Irregulars, or Heteroclits.

I. In G E N D E R.

Masc. } and { Neut. } $\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\pi\acute{\omicron}\rho\tau\alpha\rho\Theta$,
 Sing. } { Pl. } $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\psi$. Pl. α . Masc. &
 Neut. Pl. $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\delta\iota\phi\rho\Theta$, $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\chi\lambda\Theta$, $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\chi\lambda\Theta$, $\mu\epsilon\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\mu\acute{\omicron}$ -
 $\chi\lambda\Theta$, $\nu\acute{\omega}\tau\Theta$, $\pi\upsilon\rho\sigma\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\epsilon\alpha\theta\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\tau\alpha\rho\sigma\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta\lambda\Theta$, $\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota$ -
 $\nu\Theta$, &c. Fem. Sing. and Neut. Pl. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta\Theta$. Fem.
 Sing.

Sing. and Masc. Dual. *γυνή, πόλις, ὄδός, χεῖρ. γυνή, γυναικός. V. γυνάαι.*

2. IN CASE.

Undeclin'd are, 1. Names of Letters, as *ἄλφα*: Words cut short, as *δῶ* for *δῶμα*: All Numbers from Four: And Poetical Words in *φι, φιν*. 2. *βρέτας, δέμας, σέβας, ὄναρ, δέπας, ὄφελθ, βέλας, νῶκαρ, δῶς, &c.*

Λᾶας, αῖ, Diptote. Grammarians differ here; some make *βρέτας Triptote*, some *Diptote, &c.*

Names of Letters have often the Plural, as *σίγματα, &c.*

Foreign Words are *Aptotes*, as *Δαβίδ*: Natural Voices, as *κοᾶξ, βυῶ, &c.* Sounds inanimate, as *δρεῖλαιλό*; and Words taken *τεχνικῶς*, as *τὸ ἄσφαλθ*, this Word *ἄσφαλθ*: Words increas'd by *Paragoge*, as *σώπορι*. Of *χέων, fatum*, is read *τῷ χέων*. *Eur. Hipp. 2256.*

Triptote, μάρτις--ων--ισι.

Monoptote: ὦτᾰν from ἔτης: ὦπόποι, O Dii.

Diptotes: ἄμρω, φθίτες, ἄπᾰ.

Triptotes: ἀλλήλᾰν--οιν--ων--ας--οις--ας, &c. χεῖρ, or χεῖρ for χεῖρ, Nom. Neut. | δῶς, donum | καταχλῶδες. Nom.

Tetraptotes: ἀρνθ--να--νες--νῶν. Ἰησῦς--ῶ--ῶν--ῶ.

Diminutives in δς, as διονῦς--δ--δν--δ.

Pronouns, Indefinites and Interrogatives want the Vocative; except *σύ*, and *ἐτθ* for *σύ*.

τῶν ἑσων, bonorum, Gen. only. τὰς εἰκὰς, from ἡ εἰκὴ for εἰκὰς, Acc. τὸ ἑσπ, Nom. Acc. Du. ὦ ἑσπ, heus tu.

σεβας, } δένδρεσι, σάββας, ἀνδραπόδεσι, Dat. Pl.
σεβάπικ, }

Diptotes: βρέτας, Dat. --τοι· καδῖ, --δεσι | κίνεα --εσι | λίς, λίν | σέπας, τὰ σέπα | φθίτες--ας, φθίς.

3. IN NUMBER.

Some want the Plural, as ἄλς, γῆ, ἀὴρ, πῦρ, ἔλαιον, and proper Names, but not always; for γαῖ, ἀέρες, &c. are read. Some the Singular, as ἀλφιτα, θύβαι, Names of Feasts, &c.

4. IN DECLENSION.

Some Neuters in ω make αἰθ, as ἡμαρ, &c. γάλα, --κῖθ: σκῶρ, σκαπός; ὕδωρ, --δαῖθ, ὄναρ, per Epent. τῆ ὀνείραῖθ. Some have many Nominatives; as, Ζῆς, Δῆς, &c. Some many Genitives, &c. as γόνυ, γόνυθ, γόναιθ: γόνυ, δόρυ, Gen. Poet. γυνός, δ'ερός, &c. Μωσῆς, --ῶ } Dat. --ῆ, &c.
εθ, εως, } εῖ,

νῦς, Gen. νῦ and νοός; χεῖς, G. χεῖ and χεός | γέ-
λως, Gen. --ω } So κάλως, ἔρως. ἄρτω, G. ἄρενθ, &c.
--ωῖθ. } ἄρνθ,

καμβύσης, * καμβύσια--ην--η, and the like. Θῆμις, Gen. --ιδθ, ιςθ: and θέμις is read. Σολομῶν, χάρων, G. ὦνθ; and ὠνθ, } χεῖς makes χε-ροῖν-ῶν.
ονθ.

Patronymicks belong to a Family, as παλείδης, Νησοίς, &c. Ionicè in ἰων, as κερνίων. Diminutives are in ων, αξ, σκθ, λθ. Fem. in ις, σκη, νη. N. in ιον, &c. Possessives in κθ, ιθ, νθ, ειθ, ὠδης, θ pure, &c.

By the Analogy of the Patronymicks may be form'd Σαθρολκῆς, a Suffolk-man; Βρειώτης, one of Bury; Πωλιάδης, of the Poly Family; Κερφτεπίδης, of the Crofts, &c.

Masc. Κερνίδης, ἰων; Α'ρείδης, εἰων, φαεθονπάδης, &c. Fem. in ις, ἰνη, ἀς, ὠνη, &c.

R U L E S.

The Declensions are commonly thus divided by their Endings; Five Simple.

1. *ας, ης*, Voc. Sing. often in *α*; or, *ας, α̃, α̃, α̃ν*, *Doricè*: or *ας* pure, *α, &c.* Some in the Voc. draw back the Accent, as *εὐρυόπης, εὐρυόπῃ*. *Atticè* the Voc. is always like the Nom.

2. *η, α*. Gen. in *ας* of Words in *δα, δα, ρα, α* pure. To Cases *φι* and *φιν* are added; and Cases are chang'd, as *ἀλλή* for *--λη*. The Syllable to which *φι* or *φιν* is added, is often chang'd, as *στὰν-φι, σήδεσθιν, μαλεδανόφι*; for the Neut. *Θ* passes into *εσφι*, *Θ* in an Oblique Case into *όφι*; so *ον, οφι*, as *ὀπείθιν*; and *οφι*, as *ἐσχεύφιν*; *αι, αυτι*, as *ναῦφι*.

3. *Θ, εν*. Here Cases are chang'd, as *ἀσφοις--σφισ*: cut off, as *ἔλιον. ἔει, &c.* *εΘ, ἔς, ἐς, ἔ, &c.* *οΘ, ἔς*; *εον, ἔν*, Contracts.

4. *ως, ως*. Acc. often in *ω*, as *ἀθω. τὸ χεῖω*, Neut. *σῶς* of *σάΘ, σῶ, σῶ, σάς, σῶς*: *σάον, σῶν*.

5. *α, ι, υ, ω, ρ, ε, σ, ξ, ψ*. Acc. Sing. in *α* or *ι*. Voc. like Nom. but often of *ας* in *αν*, of *ων, ον*; *ην, εν*; *ιης, ιη*, and *ιεν*; *ης, ες*; *ις, ις*; *ις, υς*; *ωρ, ορ*; and *ἀναξ, ἀνα, &c.*

Dat. Pl. in *σι, ψι, ξι*. *ἔειδ^{ες} ας* } *εις: κλειδ^{ες} ας* } *εις: ὀρνιθ^{ες} ας* } *ὀρνεις*. *πατὴρ* and *γαστήρ* are contracted only in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. but *πατρῶν* is read. *Odys. δ. 687*. *Δις* makes the Acc. *δια*. *ὀρνις, κόρις, κλεις*, Acc. *α* and *ι*. *χάρις*, a Favour, only *χάειν*; one of the Graces, *χάριτα* | *ναῦς, χεῖς, εἶς*: Acc. *νηα, χεῖα, εῖα*, as well as *ναῦν, &c.* | *λέων*, Voc. *λέον*. | *αἶας*, Voc. *--αν* and *α*. | So *Θόας, Κάλκας, &c.* | *--έεις*, Voc. *εειν, ἔν*; and *εει, ἔ*. | *Ἀπόλλων, Ποσειδῶν*, V. *ἀπολλον, πόσειδον*. | *άνηρ*, Voc. *άνεφ, &c.* Nom. in *εις, ες*, Voc. *ει, ε*. | *πῆς, ὠπῆς, ὀδῆς, ἄ ὀδες*; but *χαλκόλες, ὦ χαλκό-*

πε, and the like. | ὀξύς, δωεῖς, and the like, ὦ ὀξύ, δωεῖ : | Σωκράτης, ὦ Σώκρατες, and the like. δ, θ, ν, γ, in the Dat. Sing. are thrown away in the Dat. Plural, as χάρις, χάρις. Dat. Pl. of ἡς--ας; ἄρην, ἄρνας; ἀσπὲρ, --σπας. Dat. Pl. of λέων--ες; πρὸς--εἰς, and the like.

5. Contracted.

1. In ης, Θ. Acc. often ην; ας Pl. and Sing. εα, ἦ, ᾗ. 2. ις, ι. 3. εις, ις, υ. 4. ως, ω. ω Acc. of ω, is ὦ; of ὠς, is ὦ. 5. ας pure, and ρας. Contracted by removing τ. ν is put to Datives Plural before a Vowel, as χερσὶν ἀνθρώποις. So εἶχον for εἶχον. Dat. Pl. Poet. ι to ες, εον.

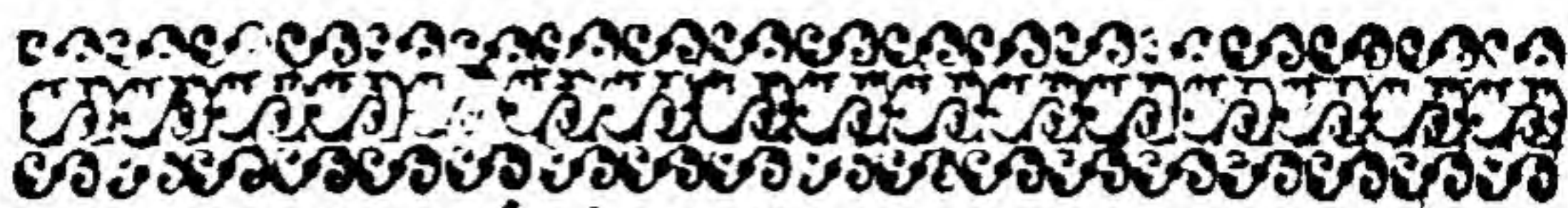
RULES for ADJECTIVES.

1. Three Genders and Endings, ἀγαθός--ή--ον.
2. Three Genders and two Endings, ὁ καὶ ἡ ἔν-δοξοι, τέ--ον.
3. Three Genders and one Ending, ὁ καὶ ἡ, καὶ τὸ, ἄρπαξ. Two Genders, ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀπάτωρ. αἰώνιοι, α, ον : ὁ καὶ ἡ αἰώνιοι, &c.

Compounds of πάθος make η Fem. ἡμῖς, υς, ει. Pl. N. Acc. ἡμῖς, ἡμῖς.

These and others, as ἀργή, ἡλθ and ἐτθ; πρὸς compounded, varied by πρὸς, ποδα, refer to the Irregulars; with many more.





C H A P. IV.

*Declensions of Adjectives ; Comparison ;
Rules ; Exceptions.*

1. Simple. 2 Contract. 3. Irregular.

	Sing.	Pl.	Words.
M.	Θ, οΘ, εΘ, ρΘ, Θ pure,	--οι--αι--α	ἀγαθός, ὁσδοΘ.
F.	η, όη, έη, ρα, α,		
N.	οι, οοι, εοι, ροι, όι,		
	υ, όυ, έυ, ρυ, υ,	ων--ων--ων	χρύτεΘ, ἀνθηρός, ἀμΘ.
	ης, όης, έης, ρας, ας,		
	υ, όυ, έυ, ρυ, υ,		
	ω, όω, έω, ρω, ω,	οις--αις--οις	Θ pure, & ρΘ make a Fem.
	η, όη, έη, ρα, α,		
	ω, όω, έω, ρω, ω,		
	οι, οοι, εοι, ροι, οι,	υς--αις--α--	ἐπερΘ is sometimes declin'd
	ης, όης, έης, ρας, αι,		
	ο, οοι, εοι, ροι, οι,		
	ε, οε, εε, ρε, ε,	οι--αι--α.	with an Ar- ticle, όεπε- ρΘ, δάπε-
	η, οη, εν, ρα, α,		
	οι, οοι, εοι, ροι, οι,		
Dual.	ω--α--ω οιυ--αιι--οιι.	ρΘ ; but uncontinued, if no Consonant intervenes.	

Two Terminations, Θ, οι. Θ M. F. οι N.

Θ } υ, ω, οι, ^εοι } ω, οιυ { ^{οι}ωι, ^{οις}οις, ^{υς}α } ^{οι}α } ἀλλαλΘ.

Fem.

So ω_s } ω, φ , &c. *Attic.* See above $\omega\sigma\chi\epsilon\omega\varsigma$.
 ω_v

So Compounds of $\gamma\tilde{\eta}$, $\gamma\tilde{\eta}\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, $\kappa\epsilon\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, $\chi\epsilon\iota\Theta$, &c.

εἰς, ἐν/Θ--π--τα, ἐ--εν } ἐν τῇ--τοῖν } -τες-των, εἰσι, ἐντας,
 εἰσα, εἰσῆς--ση--σαι, εἰσα } εἰσα--σαιν } -σαι--σῶν, εἰσας, εἰσας,
 ἐν, ἐν/Θ--π; ἐν, ἐν } ἐν τα--τοῖν } -τα-των, εἰσι, ἐν τα.
 Voc. as Nom.

Participles make **सिवा**, Fem. **सिवाः**, **सिवाः**, **उत्**.
V. S. **सि**, M.

3. 4. Words: $\eta\delta\upsilon\varsigma$, $\alpha\delta\alpha\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.

us, es, u, for three Terminations, u Contracts;
 and for two Endings, i@, eas, é@; éi, èi, éi; u@,
 éar, u. | ée, éa, ée, éow, éauv, éoiv. | Pl. éee, éai, éa;
 éow, éauv, éow; éa, éas, éa; éas, éas, éa. Voc. as N.
 u } u@, u, } u; { ue, uoiv, } ^{ues} uov; u@, ^{uds} V. as N.
 u } u@, u, } u; { ue, uoiv, } _{ua} uov; u@, _{ua} V. as N.
 u again contracts. ues, is, uds, is: So ees, eis, eas,
 eis, &c.

4. ας. Some make ασα Fem. ασης, &c. as πῦρ, πύλας.

αι, αν Θ--ι--να } ανε--οιν } -νες, νων, σι, ναι } μέλαι,
 εινα, εινης--η--αν } εινα--αιν } -ναι, νῶν, ναις, ναι } πάλαι,
 αρ, αν Θ--ι--αρ } ανε--οιν } -να, νῶν, σι, να } &c.

For two Terminations, as ἀέρας.

$\left. \begin{matrix} \alpha\iota \\ \alpha\upsilon \end{matrix} \right\} \alpha\upsilon\tau\ominus, \alpha\upsilon\tau\pi, \left. \begin{matrix} \alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha \\ \alpha\varrho \end{matrix} \right\} \alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon, \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\upsilon \left\{ \begin{matrix} \alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\varsigma \\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron, \end{matrix} \right. \alpha\upsilon\tau\omega\varsigma, \alpha\sigma, \&c.$

§. 16. Two Terminations thus, as πς.

$$\left. \begin{matrix} 15, & 17 \text{ } \odot, & 71, & 72 & 15 \\ 14, & & 1, & 1 \end{matrix} \right\} 17 \text{ } \text{---} 7017 \left\{ \begin{matrix} 75, & 76, & 77, & 78, & 79 \\ 74, & & & & \end{matrix} \right. V, \text{as } N.$$

Or, $\iota\theta$, $\iota\delta\theta$, in the Gen. &c. See above.
Words: $\delta\iota\chi\alpha\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\iota\pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. υ contracts.

6. $\iota\omega$. Words; $\delta\epsilon\sigma\iota\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\sigma\iota\omega$.

$\iota\omega$ $\epsilon\iota\theta$, $\epsilon\iota\iota$, $\epsilon\iota\alpha$, $\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ { $\epsilon\iota\epsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\upsilon\upsilon\iota\upsilon$ } { $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\varsigma$, $\iota\omega\iota\upsilon\sigma\iota$, $\iota\alpha\varsigma$, $\iota\alpha$. } V.as N.
 $\tau\epsilon\sigma\iota\omega$ makes $\tau\epsilon\sigma\iota\omega\alpha$ Fem. also.

7. $\eta\varsigma$. See Contracts. Word; $\alpha\lambda\eta\theta\eta\varsigma$.

8. $\omega\tau$. 3 Terminations, or 2. Words; $\tau\upsilon\pi\omega\iota\omega\iota$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\omega\iota\upsilon$.

$\omega\tau$, $\sigma\upsilon\tau\theta--\pi$, $\omega\tau$, See above, and the
 $\epsilon\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\eta\varsigma--\sigma\eta$, &c. $\epsilon\sigma\alpha$, &c. Participles.
 $\sigma\iota$, $\sigma\iota\tau\theta--\pi$, $\epsilon\upsilon$,

Two Endings. Words; $\sigma\acute{\omega}\phi\omega\iota\omega$, $\mu\epsilon\iota\zeta\omega\iota$. υ cont.

$\omega\iota$ { $\sigma\iota\tau\theta--\iota$ } { $\sigma\iota$ } { $\sigma\iota\epsilon--\sigma\iota\upsilon\upsilon\iota\upsilon$ } { $\sigma\iota\epsilon\varsigma$, $\iota\omega\iota\upsilon--\sigma\iota\iota$, $\iota\alpha\varsigma$, $\iota\alpha$. } V.as N.

II. ADJECTIVES Contracted.

I. $\epsilon\theta$, $\epsilon\varsigma$. $\sigma\theta$ $\epsilon\varsigma$. Words: $\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\theta$, $\alpha\pi\lambda\acute{o}\theta$, $\alpha\gamma\chi\acute{\iota}\nu\sigma\theta$.

$\epsilon\theta$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ | $\epsilon\sigma\tau$ | $\epsilon\epsilon$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota\upsilon$ | $\epsilon\sigma\iota$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\iota$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota\varsigma$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\varsigma$ | Voc. as
 $\epsilon\varsigma$ | $\acute{\epsilon}$ | $\acute{\omega}$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\tau$ | $\acute{\epsilon}$ | $\acute{\omega}$ | $\acute{\sigma}\iota\upsilon$ | $\acute{\sigma}\iota$ | $\acute{\omega}\iota$ | $\acute{\sigma}\iota\varsigma$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ | Nom.

$\epsilon\alpha$ | $\epsilon\eta\varsigma$ | $\epsilon\eta$ | $\epsilon\eta\iota$ | $\epsilon\alpha$ | $\epsilon\alpha$ | $\epsilon\alpha\iota\upsilon$ | $\epsilon\alpha\iota$ | $\epsilon\alpha\iota\varsigma$ | $\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ | Mind the
 η | $\eta\varsigma$ | η | $\eta\iota$ | η | α | $\alpha\iota\upsilon$ | $\alpha\iota$ | $\alpha\iota\varsigma$ | $\alpha\varsigma$ | Rules for
Accents.

$\epsilon\sigma\tau$ | $\epsilon\epsilon$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ | $\epsilon\epsilon\iota$ | $\epsilon\sigma\iota$ | $\epsilon\omega$ | $\epsilon\sigma\iota\upsilon$ | $\epsilon\alpha$ | $\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ | $\epsilon\alpha$ |
 $\epsilon\tau$ | ϵ | $\acute{\omega}$ | $\epsilon\tau$ | $\epsilon\iota$ | $\acute{\omega}$ | $\sigma\iota\upsilon$ | α | $\sigma\iota\varsigma$ | $\acute{\omega}$ |

The Poets and *Ioricks* use this Sort mostly uncontracted. If a Vowel or ϵ precedes $\epsilon\theta$, as $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}\theta$, $\epsilon\alpha$ Fem. is contracted to α .

So $\epsilon\theta$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, &c. as $\alpha\pi\lambda\acute{o}\theta$, and the like. But Compounds of $\nu\acute{\iota}\theta$, $\rho\acute{o}\theta$, $\pi\acute{o}\theta$, $\chi\iota\theta$, $\chi\epsilon\theta\acute{o}\varsigma$, are of two Terminations, and are in the Contract Cases *Peracute*, as $\alpha\chi\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\varsigma$. So Compounds of $\mu\upsilon\alpha$, as $\delta\iota\mu\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$, $\epsilon\tau$, ϵ , &c.

66 | 08 | 09 | 00V | 0E, 8 | 00 | 001V | 001, 01 | **Ec. N. Ac. and V. Pl.**
 65 | 8 | 9 | 8P | 00V, 8V | 0 | 01V | **Neut. uncontracted.**

But since $\chi\tilde{\epsilon}\varsigma$ has the Gen. $\chi\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}$, or $\chi\epsilon\acute{o}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, we read $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{o}\chi\epsilon\alpha$, $\chi\iota\omicron\acute{o}\chi\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, &c. So $\nu\tilde{\epsilon}\varsigma$.

2. ἦεις, ἦς ; ὄεις, ὤς : ις, ης, ων, υς, αΘ. Words: πημῆεις, πλαχόεις, νῆστις, ἀληθὺς, μείζων, ἡδὺς, ἄδακρυς.

M. P. N.			Dual.		
N.	ἡεῖς	ἡεῶτα	ἦεν		
	ἦῖ	ἦῶτα	ἦν.		
G.	ἡεντ	ἡεῶτης	ἡεντ		
	ἦντ	ἦῶτης	ἠῶτ.		
D.	--π--ωη--π.				
Ac.	ἡεντα	ἡεῶτα	ἦεν		
	ἠῶτα	ἦῶτα	ἠῶν.		
			Voc. as Nom.		

Plural

ἕντες	ῥῶτες	ἕσται, ἥσται	ἕντα, ῥῶτα	ἕντων,
ῥῶτων	ἡσῶν, ἡσῶν, ἡσῶν	ἕντων, ἥντων	ἥεισι, ἥσι	
ἡέσταις, ἡέσταις	ἥεισι, ἥσι	ἕντας, ῥῶτας	ἡέσταις	ἕντα.
Voc. as Nom.			ἡέσταις	ἥντα.

2. ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଖର, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର.

G. $\acute{o}\epsilon\nu\eta\Theta$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\nu\eta\Theta$ | $\acute{o}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\eta\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\eta\varsigma$ | $\Theta\varsigma$. like $\eta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$, $\eta\tilde{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$.
and $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ -- $\alpha\varsigma$, $\Theta\varsigma$. as $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.

3. 15. Dat. 11, 1. Nom. Pl. 115, 15. Ac. 105, 15.
Voc. as Nom.

4. ης--έΘ, ὤς--εί, εἰ--έα, ῆ-- [έε, ῆ--έοιν, οῖν | έες,
εἶς, έων, ὦν--εοι--έας, εἷς--έα, ῆ.

5. *ov.* Ac. Sing. *ova, oa, w.* Nom. Pl. *oves, oes, us*; and *ova, oa, w.* Ac. *ovas, oas, us, &c.* So all Comparatives in *ov.*

6. 45.

6. *is*. Dat. *ἑῖ, εἷ*. N. Pl. *ἑες, εῖς*. So Voc. *Ἄς, ἑας, εῖς*. Or, as *ἄδακτες*. Nom. Pl. *υες, ὕς*. Ac. *υας, ὕς*.

7. *αθ*. *σαθ*. N. Sing. *σῶς, σῶν*. Ac. Sing. *σά-
ον, σῶν*. Ac. Pl. *σάες, σῶς*.

II. ADJECTIVES Irregular:

ῥτθ, *πιῦτθ*, *πληκῦτθ*, *ποῦτθ*, *ἄλλθ*, *αὐπῆς*, *ἐκείνθ*, make *ο* Neuter; and some *ο* and *ον*: *ον* us'd here is *Attic*.

Πιτόκωτος, and the Compounds of *ἔρος* and *γέλως*, make the Gen. *ωτθ*. *Atticks* put *μελιθήσαν, οἰνήσαν*, for *-όεσαν*, of *όεις, ῥς*. *ἡμίστες* is a Gen. of *ἡμίστες*, and *ἡμίση*, Ac. Pl.

Μεγάλε is a Voc. of *μέγας*. *Æschyl.* in *Eustath.* Adjectives from Substantives in *is* change the Accent, as *παῖς, δ'πατεις*.

Compounds of *πῆς* and *όδῆς* are declin'd like the Substantives; *ὁ καὶ ἡ δίπυς, καὶ τὸ δίπυρ, ἔα δίπυθ*; *ἄν όδῆς, ἀνόδον, ἀνεδόντθ*. They of *όδῆς* are found in *ων*, as *καρχαρόδον*. *Theoc.* yet make *ονθ*. *Hom.* *ελ. υ. 198*. In Prose, *ἀληθές--εἷ--ῥ--οῖν, εῖς, ὤν*, should only be us'd. *ης* pure contracted sometimes turn *έα* into *ᾶ*, as *ᾠαερρυᾶ*. *Arist.* not always, as *διευῆ*. *Soph.* *Ἐκὼν* and *ἄκων*, *volens, nolens*, are declin'd *--ων--εσα--ον, ῥς*. like Participles in *ων*.

Many are of two Genders, *ἀμύπως, ἀπάπως, ῥς*

Words: *πολύς, εῖς, πᾶς, δύο, ἄμρω, ῥεις, τέσσαρες, πιντε, ῥς*. to an 100, *διακόσιοι, ῥς*. *πολλός, ῥ, ὄν; ῥς, ῥς, ῥς*. less us'd.

1. *Πολύς--ὄ; ω, υ; υ*: So *πέμπλης, υ*. The Poets say, *πολύς, ῥθ, ῥῖ, ῥα; ῥες, εῖς, ῥων, εσι, ῥας, εῖς*. It borrows Cases of *πολλός*.

2. *ῥς*

2. ἄς, μία, ἕν; ἄνδς, μιάς, ἑνδς; ἐνὶ, μιαῖ, ἐνὶ; ἑνῇ, μίαν, ἑν; So μνηδεῖς, μνηδεμία; and in the Pl. is read, ἑδένες, --νας, of ἑδεῖς, declin'd in like manner; and of μνηδεῖς, --ένες--ένας--έπ. μία from ἰθ, ἱα.

3. Δύο, Atticè δύο is Dual and Plural of all Gen-
ders; and G. D. δυοῖν--ῶν--ῆν, Atticè δυοί,

So ἀμφο; and G. D, ἀμφοῖν.

M. F. τρεῖς, τριῶν, τρεῖ. Ac. and Voc. as Nom.

N. τρία,

So τέσσαρες--ρα; ῥων; ῥπ; ρας, ῥθ. Πέντε, ῥε. to
an 100 are undeclin'd, all Cases being alike.
Διακόσιοι--αι--α--ων--οις, ῥε. So from an 100 all
are declin'd.

Numerals; διπλ--ῶς, ἀσιθ, &c. διττῆς; μιλιαῖθ,
δ'μυθ; δ'απεραῖθ, μινὰς; δυάς, ῥε. Subst.

Other Irregulars; ἀγῆτως, ὁ καὶ ἡ φιλέλλω; ἡγαμυρῶ.
Sing. ἰοχέαιρα; δεινα Aptote in both Numbers, ῥε
G. θ, ι.

Redundants; ἀεργῶς, ἀεργός, ῥε. See above.

II. COMPARISON, Regular, Irregular, Defective.

1. Regular.

If the Penult Positive be short, the Comparative
is in ὡτερθ, the Superlative in ὡταῖθ: κενδς and σι-
νδς make both ὡ- } -τερθ, -τατθ: So ἱθθ. Others
in θ make ὡ--τερθ--ταῖθ. We find in Homer κα-
κοξενώτερθ. Some cast away ο, some ω, as φίλθ,
φίλτερθ, φίλταῖθ. So γίραιθ, παλαιός, ῥολαῖθ, γ-
ραίτερθ, &c. θέρειθ, δεξιός, δερείτέρθ, δεξίτερθ.
The Atticks form many in ἱτερθ, ἱσατθ, as αἰ-
δοῖθ, ἀνιμεός, &c. And in αῖτερθ, αῖσατθ, as
ἡσυχθ,

ἥσυχθ, μίσθ. Some in both, as ἄσμενθ: Some in ἱσθ, ἱσθ, as λάλθ; Superl. by Syncope, λάλθ: So πωχός, πωχίσθ, *Arist.* and πωχόταθ, *Athen.*

Others thus:

Pos.	Comp.	Superl.	Words:
αθ,	αθ--	} —τερθ } —ταθ	Μάγθ, μέλαθ, χαείθ,
αιθ,	αιθ--		τέρω, ευσθ, γασθ,
αιθ,	εθ--		ἀπλθ, ευσθ, σφθων.
ιωθ,	εθθ--		ευσθ makes also ευσθων--θ: πίων makes πότεθ--ταθ. διπλθ, διπλότερθ also. Adjectives in ξ turn θ of the Gen.
ηθ,	εθ--		
ισθ,	ισθ--		
υθ,	υθ--		
υθ,	υθ--		
ωθ,	ονθ--		

into ἱσθ--ἱσθ, as ἄρπξ--αμσθ--σθ: So βλάξ.

2. Irregular. Specimen of them.

Ἄλθ, ἀμείων, ἀγαθόταθ.

Ἐλαχός, ελάων, } ἐλάχθ.
ελαχίσθ,

Καλός, καλλίων, καλλισθ.

Κρατὺς, κρείων, κράπθ.

Μέγας, μείζων--ζότερθ--μίσθ.

Ὀικρὸς, Superl. οἰκπθ ὀλίγθ--γθ--μθ.

Πέπων--παίτερθ--πατθ,

Πολὺς, πλείων, } πλεῖθ.
πλείων,
πλεῖν, Att.

Ρᾶδιθ--δέσθ, ρᾶθ.

ῥᾶθ.

Ψαδὴς--δίσθ--ταθ, &c.

3. Defective.

1. Positive is wanting. ἀρείων, ἀειτΘ; from ἀ-
ρης. And,

2. Comparative; αὐ--τός--τότατΘ. ἀνδράπινΘ--
νέστατΘ: κλεπῆης---ήσατΘ.

3. Comparative only; ἀμυλλότερΘ, ἀφάριτερΘ.
βραχίων, δάσων, πάσων contracted from βραχίων, τα-
χίων, παχίων.

4. Superlative alone; ἔχατΘ, πύματΘ, χραμβότα-
τΘ, κύνισΘ, μυχ--αί--τατΘ--όντατΘ--ατΘ.

Participles are compar'd, as ἐρρωμύ'Θ--έσταρΘ
--ατΘ.

Substantives are compar'd, as βασιλῆς--δ'τερΘ.
--τατΘ, κυών, καύτερΘ, --τατΘ.

Pronouns, as αὐπὲς, --τότατΘ.

Adverbs, as ἄνω--ώτερΘ--τατΘ.

Prepositions, as πρὸς, πρύτερΘ, πρῶτΘ.

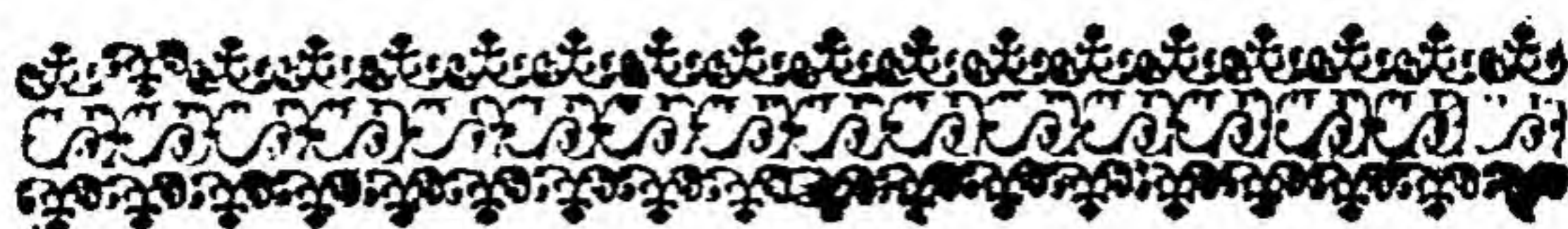
Verbs, as βέλεμαι, βέλ--ήων } --τατΘ.
--τερΘ

Σελῶ; λῶων, λῶςΘ; as, opto--timus.

The Poets say, φιλίων--λινΘ.

Many in ίων--ισος seem to arise from obsolete
Words in ις, as αἰολίων--αςΘ, &c.

Add to these, πῆρ--ετέρΘ--τατΘ, or ὕπατΘ, the
Greek Word for the Roman Consul. ἐςγός, --μον--γύ-
πατα, and many others, which a good Lexicon, or
the common Grammars of Leeds, Cainden, Busby,
&c. will easily supply.



C H A P. V.

*Pronouns, Substantive and Adjective ;
and Auxiliary Verb εἰμι.*

1. ἐγὼ | ἐμὲ | ἐμοὶ | ἐμὲ | νῶϊ, νῶϊ | ἡμῶν -- εἰς -- ὧν -- ἰν -- ᾧς.
Att. add γέ | μοι | μοι | μέ | νῶϊν, νῶϊν

2. πῶ, σὺ, σὺ, σὺ, σὺ | σφῶϊ, σφῶϊ, -- ἰν -- ὧν | ὑμῶν -- εἰς -- ὧν -- ἰν -- ᾧς. Often for Voc. Sing. ὦ ἦτο. σφῶ, ἦτο, illi, Enclit. Il. α. 514. and ε. 531.

3. εἰς | εἰς | οἱ | εἰς | σφῶν -- εἰς -- ἰν -- ὧν -- σφῶν -- εἰς -- ὧν -- ἰσ -- ᾧς, or ᾧς.

Doricks say μιν, νιν, ipsum, am, os, as, a, ius, εἰς is for αὐτὸς, and is us'd of any Person.

4. εἰ, ἡ, πῶ, εἰς } -- ἦτο -- ἦτο -- ἦτο. Pronoun Adjec-
tives are declin'd like others. For σφῶ, we say
in Prose, σφῶν.

5. ἦτο, ipse.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{τέτε-τω-τω} \\ \text{πῶτης-τη-τῶ} \\ \text{τέτε-τω-τω} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{V.} \\ \text{as} \\ \text{N.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{τέτε-τω} \\ \text{πῶτα-ται} \\ \text{τέτε-τω} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἦτοι} \\ \text{αὐται} \\ \text{πῶτα} \end{array} \right\}$
αὐτῶν,				
ἦτο,				

τέτε	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{τέτε-τω} \\ \text{πῶτης-τη-τῶ} \\ \text{τέτε-τω} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{V.} \\ \text{as} \\ \text{N.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἦτοι} \\ \text{αὐται} \\ \text{πῶτα} \end{array} \right\}$

is thus declin'd. or Neut. is us'd, as ἐκεῖνον, ἦτο.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ὦ αὐτὸς,} \\ \text{ἦ -- ἦ,} \\ \text{πῶ -- πῶ, or} \\ \text{πῶ -- πῶ,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἦ αὐτῶν, πῶν,} \\ \text{ἦ αὐτῶν, πῶν,} \\ \text{ἦ αὐτῶν, πῶν,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{V.} \\ \text{as} \\ \text{N.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἦτοι} \\ \text{αὐται} \\ \text{πῶτα} \end{array} \right\}$

Com-

Compounds; ἐμαυτῷ, ἡς, ἑ; σεαυτῷ, σουτῷ, ἡς, ἑ; which want the Dual and Plural. ἐαυτῷ, and by *Aphæresis*, αὐτῷ makes --τοῖς--τούς--τοῖς--τούς--τάς--τάς; which are of all Persons, and signify *nostri--vestri--tui--sui--ipsorum*, &c.

6. οἷς compounded of οἷς and πῆς, and declin'd, οἷς, ἡν, ὅπ; ἔπνθ, ἥσινθ, ἔπνθ, ὅθ. The *Atticks* use οἷς, ὅτω, --των--τοῖς, and Nom. and Ac. Pl, ἀπῶ; for οἷς, *qui*, *cujus*, &c. which seem to be compounded of the two Articles, εἰ and οἷς: or the last, for αἷ, πῆνα.

2. εἰμί, Verb Substantive.

Indic. Pres.

εἰμί, εἶ ὅθ; ἐσθν--θν; ἐσμέν--τέ--εἶπ.

εἶς, Poet.

Imperf. ἦν, ἦς, ἦ; ἦτον--τω; ἦμεν--τε--σαν.

ῶ Att.

ῶ by Sync.

Plup. ἦμεν--σο--το; --μῆθον--δεν--δω; --ῖθα--δε--νπ.

Fut. ἔσομαι--ση--σηται } --σώμῃθον--σεδον--δεν; --σώμῃθα
ἔσται. } --σώδε--σονται.

Imperat. ἴθι, ἔω | ἔσθν, --ων. | ἔσε--σώσαν }
ἔσ, ἦτω | | ἔσων. }

Optat. Pres. and Imperf.

εἴλω--ης--η; --τον--τω; --μῆν--τε--σαν.

Fut. ἔσώμην--οιο--οιτο, --μῆθον--δον--δω; --ῖθα--δε--οιντο.

Subj. ᾧ, ἦς, ἦ; ἦτον--τον: ᾧμεν, ἦτε, ᾧσι.

Fut. ἔσώμαι--ση--σηται; --σώμῃθον--σηδον; σώμῃθα--σηδε--σονται.

Infin. Pres. and Imp. ἔειπεν. Fut. ἔπεισεν. Partic. Pres. and Imp. ἔπεισας. Fut. ἔπεισας, ὄν, &c.

In all Verbs, *Note* 1. When the first Person Plural ends in $\mu\omega\upsilon$, the first Dual is wanting; and when the third Plural ends in σ or $\tau\omega$, the third Dual is the same as the second. 2. ν is added to the third Persons ending ϵ or σ , if a Vowel or Diphthong, or Consonant among the Poets, follows. *u. Hom. ιλ. γ. v. 61.*





CHAP. VI.

Regular Conjugations, and Active, Middle, Passive, Simple, and Compound, Contracted, and Uncontracted, Participles; and Verbs in μ , in all Voices. Irregulars, Impersonals, &c.

HERE are three Voices, Active, Middle, Passive. Thirteen Conjugations, six Barytons, three Contracts, four of Verbs in μ . The Middle and Passive turn the final ω Active into $\omicron\mu\omega$; the Letter before it is the Characteristick, and marks the Conjugation.

Marks of CONJUGATIONS.

1. π , β , ϕ , $\pi\eta$.
2. κ , γ , χ , $\kappa\eta$.
3. τ , δ , θ .
4. α , η , ζ .
5. λ , μ , ν , ρ , $\mu\omega$.
6. A Vowel or Diphthong.

In $\pi\eta$, $\kappa\eta$, $\mu\omega$, the former is the Characteristic.

Moods are, Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinite: Tenses, Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, three Futures, two Aorists.
The

The Aorist is Perfect, Present, and Future, in Signification.

I. Paradigm Active, Baryton.

Indic. Pres.

τύπτω--εις--ει | επον--επον | ομῶμ--ετε--υσι.

Imp. ἔτυπτον--εις--ε | επον--τιω | --ομῶμ--ετε--ον.

1 Fut. τυψω--εις--ει | επον--τον | ομῶμ--ετε--υσι.

1 Aor. ἔτυψα--ας--ε | επον--τιω | αμῶμ--ατε--ασ.

Perf. τέτυχα--ας--ε | επον--τιω | αμῶμ--ατε--ασ.

Plup. ἐπέλυσεν--εις--ει | επον--τιω | εμῶμ--τε--σαν.

2 Aor. ἔτυπον--εις--ε | επον--ετιω | ομῶμ--ετε--ον.

2 Fut. τυπῶ--εῖς--εῖ | εἶπον--τον | ἔμῶμ--εῖτε--ἔσι.

1 Fut. of the 5th Conjugation is circumflex'd like this 2d Fut. For τύπω we find τυπήσω; and for βλάω, βλήσω.

Imper. Pres.

τυπτε--έτω | επον--των | ετε--έτωται.

1 Aor. τυψν--άτω | απον--των | ατε--άτωται.

Perf. and Plup. τέτυψε--έτω | επον--των | ετε--έτωται.

2 Aor. τύπε--έτω | επον--ετων | ετε--ετωται.

ἐλάξέ, εἶπέ, ἐνξέ, ἰδέ, 2 Aor. are acuted on the last.

Optative. Pres. and Imp.

τυπῶμαι--οῖς--οἰ | οἶπον--τιω | μῶμ--τε--εν. 1 Fut. τυψώμαι. 1 Aor. τύψαιμι. Perf. and Plup. πέλυθαιμι. 2 Aor. τύπειμι. 2 Fut. τυποῖμι--οῖς, &c. all the same way.

Subj.

Subjunct. Pres. and Imperf.

τύπῳ--ης--η | ἤτον--τον | ὠμῶν--ήτε--ωσι. 1 Fut. and Aor. τύψω. Perf. and Plup. τετύφω. 2 Aor. τύπω. All alike in the Formation.

Infinitive.

Pres. and Imp. τύπειν. 1 Fut. τύψειν. 1 Aor. τύψω. Perf. and Plup. τετυφέναι. 2 Aor. and Fut. τυπείν.

Participles. Pres. and Imp.

τύπων--ουσα--ον. οντις, έσης, οντις. οντις, έσης, οντις. οντα, ετα, ον. ων, εσα, ον. οντε, έσα, οντε. όντιν, έσαν, όντιν. οντε, έσα, οντε. οντες, εσα, οντα. όντων, εσών, όντων. εσι, έσαις, εσι. οντας, έσας, οντα. V. as N.

So τυφαι, 1 Aor. only α for ο, as -ας--ασα--αν; and τυπών, 2 Aor. έσα, όν, varying the Accent; and τυπών, 2 Fut. έσα, έν; ε for ο; and circumflex'd.

Particip. 1 Fut. of the fifth Conj. is like 2 Fut. as απεσών--έσα--έν.

2. Paradigm Middle Baryton.

Indic. Pres.

τύπτομαι--η--εται | όμεδον--εδον--διεν | όμδα--εδε--οντα.

Imp. έτυπόμεν--ε--επε | όμδον--εδον--διω | όμεδα--εδε--οντο. 2 Aor. έτυπόμην--ε. 2 Fut. τυπείμαι--ή--ήται | έμεδον--ήδον--ήδεν | έμδα--ήδε--ένται. Perf. τέτυπα--ας. Pluperf. έτετύπην--εις. 1 Fut. τύψομαι--η. 1 Aor. έτυψάμην--ω--ατο | άμεδον--αδον--διω | άμεδα--αδε--οντο.

Imp. Pres. τύπει--έδιω | εδεν--διω | εδε--έδωσαν. 2 Aor. τυπέ--έδιω. Perf. τέτυπε--έτω. 1 Aor. τύψαι--άδιω, &c.

Opta-

Optative. Pref. and Imp.

τυπείμην--οις--οιτο | οίμεθον--οιθον--οιθω | οίμεθα--οι-
δε--οιτο. 2 Aor. τυπείμην. So 2 Fut. Perf. τυπ-
πύμην, οίς, &c. 1 Fut. τυψείμην. 1 Aor. τυψάμην
--αις, &c. 3d Pl. Ion. --οίατο.

Subjunct. Pref.

τύπωμαι--η--ηται | όμεθον--ηθον--θον | όμεθα--ηθε--
ωνται. 2 Aor. τύπτωμαι--η. Perf. τετύπω--ης. 2 Aor.
τύψωμαι--η.

Infinitive.

Pref. τύπτεαι. 2 Aor. τυπείαι. 2 Fut. τυπείαι.
Perf. τετυπέναι. 1 Fut. τύψαι. 1 Aor. τυψάαι.

Partic. Pref. τυπόμενος, η, ον. 2 Aor. τυπόμενος.
2 Fut. τυπόμενος. Perf. τετυπώς. 1 Fut. τυψό-
μενος. 1 Aor. τυψόμενος.

αι, οι, are short, with respect to Accents, as
τυπόμενοι.

Paradigm Passive Baryton. Indic.

τύπσομαι--η. Imp. έτυπτόμην--ς. Perf. τέτυμμαι--
μαι--ηται | --όμεθον--θον--θον | μεθα--θε--μένοι εισί. |
Plup. έτετύμην, ψο--πτο | μεθον--θον--θω | μεθα-
--θε--ντο, ος --όμενοι ήσαν. | 3 Fut. τεύψομαι--η.
1 Aor. επύψην--ης--η | ηται--τω | ημην--ητε--ήσαν.
1 Fut. τυψήσομαι, η. 2 Aor. έψην, ης. 2 Fut. τυ-
πύσομαι, η.

Imp.

τύπτε--έτε. Perf. τέψω--ύθω | υθον--θον. | υψέ-
--ασα. | 1 Aor. τύψην--ήτω | ητον--των | ητε--ώσαν. |
2 Aor. τύπτε--ήτω.

Optative

Optat. Pres.

τυπώμιω--οιο. Perf. τυπυμένθ' εἰλω. 3 Fut. τυψόμενω--οιο. 1 Aor. τυφθείλω--ης. 1 Fut. τυφθισόμενω. 2 Aor. τυπείλω. 2 Fut. τυπθισόμενω.

Subj. Pres.

τύπωμαι, η. Perf. τυπυμῆθ' ὦ. 1 Aor. τυφθῶ, ῆς, ῆ | ῆτον, ῆτόν | ὦμεν--ῆτε--ῶσι. 2 Aor. τυπῶ. 1 Fut. τυφθήσομαι.

Infinit.

Partic.

Pres. τύπ--εῖς,	}	--όμενθ'.	}
Perf. τετύ--εσθαι,		--μενθ'.	
3 Fut. τετύψ--εῖς,		--όμενθ'.	
1 Aor. τυφθῶμαι,	}	--θείς.	}
1 Fut. τυφθύσεῖς,		--θήσεμενθ'.	
2 Aor. τυπ--ῶμαι,		--εῖς.	
2 Fut. τυπήσεῖς.		--ήσεμενθ'.	

Paradigm of Circumflex or Contract Verbs.

Indic. Pres.

Of those in έω, άω, όω.

1. πατῶ--εῖς--εῖ | εἶτον--τον | ἔμεν--εἴτε--ἔσι.
2. γελῶ--ᾷς--ᾷ | ᾷτον--τον | ᾔμεν--ᾗτε--ᾶσι.
3. δηλῶ--οῖς--οῖ | ὤτον--τον | ὤμεν--ὤτε--ὤσι.

Imp. ἐπάγε--εις--ει | εἴλον--είτω | ἔμεν--εἴτε--εν.
 ἐγέλων--ας--α | ᾤπν--πῶ-- | ὤμεν--ᾤτε--ων. Bæoticè,
 ᾠσαν--ᾶσαν.
 ἐδέλυν--ες--ε | ἔλον--τώ | ἔμεν--ἔτε--εν. Or, ὀσαν--
 ᾠσαν.

Imperat.

πείθε--είτω | εἴπων--των | εἴτε--τωσαν.
 γάλα--άτω | ἄπυν--των | ἄτ'--τωρ.
 δήλω--έτω | ἔπων--των | ἔτε--τωρ.

2 Last Att. ἐν--ώι--έν--των.

Optative.

πειοίμυ--οῖς--οῖ | οἴον--τιω | οἴμυ--τ'--εν.

So δηλοίμι: γαλῶμυ--ῶς--ῶ | ῶτον--τιω | ῶμυ--τε--εν.

Att. οἴω--ήλω--οἴω, &c.

Subj.

πατῶ--ῆς--ῆ | ῆεν--των | ῶμυ--ητ'--ωσι.

γαλῶ--ῆς--ῆ | ῆεν--των | ῶμυ--ῆτ'--ῶσι.

δηλῶ--οῖς--οῖ | ὠπεν--των | ὠμυ--ῶτ'--ῶσι.

Infin.

παίειν, γαλαῖν, δηλοῖν.

Part. πατῆρ'--ουα--ῶν. γαλῶν--ουα--ῶν. Sometimes
 -όντες, or ὄοντες, for ὠντες, &c.

δηλῶν--ουα--ῶν. γαλαῶς--μα--ός, &c.

Passive circumflex'd. Indic.

ἔμαι--τ'--εἶται | ἐμῶν--εἰδον--δον | ἐμῶν--εἰδε, ἔνται.

ῶμαι--ῶ } ἄτω | ἄμῶν--ἄδον--δον | ὠμῶν--ῶδε--ῶνται.
 ἄσαι }

ἔμαι--οῖ--εἶται | ἐμεῶν--εἰδον--δον | ἐμεῶν--εἰδε--ἔνται.

Imperf. ἐμῶν--ε--εἶτο | ἐμεῶν--εἰδον--δῶν | ἐμεῶν--εἰδε
 ἔντο.

ὠμῶν--ω--ᾶτο | ὠμεῶν--ᾶδον--δῶν | ὠμεῶν--ᾶδε--ᾶντο.

ἐμῶν--ε--ἔπε | ἐμεῶν--ἔδον--δῶν | ἐμεῶν--ἔδε--ἔντο.

Imperat.

ἔ-εἶτω | εἰδον--δων | εἰδ--ωσαν.

ᾶ-ᾶτω | ᾶδον--δων | ᾶδ--δωσαν.

ἔ-ἔδε | &c.

Optat.

Optat.

οἶμι-οἶο-οἶτο | οἶμι-οἶον-οἶον-οἶον | οἶμι-οἶον-οἶον-οἶον
 ὅμι-ὅο-ὅτο | ὅμι-ὅον-ὅον-ὅον | &c.
 οἶμι-οἶο, &c.

Subj.

ὦμι, ἦ, ἦται | ὦμι-ὦον-ὦον-ὦον | ὦμι-ὦον-ὦον-ὦον
 ὦμι-ὦον-ὦον-ὦον | ὦμι-ὦον-ὦον-ὦον | ὦμι-ὦον-ὦον-ὦον
 ὦμι-ὦον-ὦον-ὦον | ὦμι, ὦον, ὦον | ὦμι, ὦον, ὦον.

Infin. -εἶμι-εἶμι-εἶμι.

Part. -εἶμι-εἶμι-εἶμι.

Verbs in μι Active. Indic.

1. τίθημι, ης, ηται : ετιν, τον : εμι, ετε, εται, and εται.
2. ἵστημι— : ατιν--τον : αμι, ατε, αται.
3. δίδωμι, ως, ωται : οτιν, τον : ομι, οτε, οται, and οται.
4. δέκνυμι, υς, υται : υτιν, τον : υμι, υτε, υται.

Imper.

εἰτιν, ης, ἦ : ετιν, εἰτιν : εμι, ετα, εται.
 ἵστω, — : ατιν—αμι—
 εἰδων, ως, ω : οτιν, ὅτιν : ομι, οτε, οται.
 εἰδέκνυ υς, υ : υτιν, ὕτιν : υμι, υτε, υται.

2 Aor.

εἰτιν, ης, ἦ : ετιν, &c.
 ἵστω— : ητιν, ἦτιν : ημι, &c.
 εἰδων, ως, ω : οτιν, ὅτιν : ομι, οτε, οται.

Imper. 2 Aor.

τίθητι, ετω ; ετιν, &c. τίς, ετω ; ετιν, &c.
 ἵστητι, ατω ; ατιν, &c. ἵστητι, ἦτιν ; ἦτιν, &c.
 δίδωτι, ὀτω ; ὀτιν, &c. δίδωτι, ὀτιν ; ὀτιν, &c.
 δέκνυτι, ὕτω ; υτιν, &c.

Optat.

πείλω, ἥς, ἥ ; ἤτορ, τλω, &c. 3d Pl. εἴησαν } or
 ἴστω, ἥς, ἥ, &c. } εἶ
 διδύλω, ἥς, ἥ, &c. } οἶ } εν.

2 Aor.

δείλω, στήλω, δέλω, &c. same. Att. δώλω.

Subj.

πείω, ἥς, ἥ ; ἤτορ, τωρ ; ᾤμω, ἦε, ᾔσθ.
 ἴσῳ, ᾄς, ᾄ ; ᾄτορ, τωρ ; ᾤμω, ᾄε, ᾔσθ.
 διδῶ. ᾤς, ᾤ ; ᾔτορ, &c.

2 Aor.

εῷ, θῆς. θῆ, &c. εῶ, εῆς, εῆ, &c. δῶ, δῶς, δῶ, &c.
 3d Pl. εῷσθ. | εῷμω, εῷε, εῷσθ. | 3d Pl. δῶσθ.

Infinitive

πείναι, ἰάναι | διδόναι, δεικνύναι.

εἶναι 2 Aor. εἶναι, εἰῶναι, εἶναι.

Partic. πείεις, εἶσα, εν. ἰάνεις, ᾄσα, ἀν. διδύεις, εἶσα, δν.
 δεικνύεις, ὕσα, ὡν. See above.

2 Aor. εἶς, εἶς, εἶς. παραεἶντες is read.

If the Reduplication has two Consonants, beginning with a Vowel, it is an *Aspirate* in the Pref. and Perf. as ἴστημι. ἔστηξα.

Middle, in μι.

Indic. Pref.

πείμι, }
 ἴσμι, } σαι, ται. μέντοι, οἶτοι, οἶτοι ; μέντοι, οἶτοι, ὕται.
 διδύμι, }
 δεικνύμι, }

Imp.

Imp.

ἐπιθε--
 ἰστα--
 ἐπίθω--
 ἐπίκλυ-

} μιλω, σ, το: μεθον, ειον, ειλω; μεσια, ειε, ντο.
 2 Aor. ἐπέμιλω, ἐστάμιλω, ἐπίμιλω.

Imp.

ἡνιθε--
 ἰστα--
 ἐπίθω--
 ἐπίκλυ-

} σ, ειω; ειον, ειων; ειε, ειωσων.
 2 Aor. ειισα, εστα, ειισα, ειω, &c.

Optat.

ἡνιθε--
 ἰστα--
 ἐπίθω--

} μιλω, ο, το; μεθον; ειον, ειλω; μεσια, εσιε, ντο.
 2 Aor. ειει, εσσι, ειει, μιλω, ο, &c.

Subj.

ἡνιθε--
 ἰστα--
 ἐπίθω--

} ἦ, ἦτο; ὠμεθον, ἦειον, ειον; ὠμεσια, ἦσιε, &c.
 μοι, εἶ, εἶτο: ὠμεθον, εἶειον—ὠμεσια, εἶσιε, ὠειτο.
 ὦ, ὦτο, &c.

2 Aor. ειῶμαι, ἦ, ἦτο. εῶμαι, εἶ, εἶτο: ειῶμαι, ὦ, ὦτο.
 ἀποειῶμαι, or ἀποειῶμαι is read.

Infinitive.

Partic.

ἡνιθε--
 ἰστα--
 ἐπίθω--
 ἐπίκλυ-

} 2 Aor. ειει-
 εσσι-
 ειει-

} εις.
 } μισοει;

2 Aor. ειει-
 εσσι-
 ειει-

} μισοει.

Passive.

Passive.

Like Middle ; but Perf. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tauέθει- \\ \epsilonξα- \\ δεδ- \end{array} \right\} \muαι.$ And

Optat. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tauέθει- \\ \epsilonταί- \\ δεδί- \end{array} \right\} \muω.$ And Subj. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tauέθῃ- \\ \epsilonτω- \\ δεδῷ- \end{array} \right\} \muαι.$

Irregular V E R B S.

Of these some are Defective, and some out of Rule : Others redundant, others various in the Formation ; as, $\epsilonἶπα$, $\epsilonἶπον$; $\epsilonρχομαι$, $\etaλθον$; $\phiθίω$, $\phiθίνω$; $\phiέρω$, $γίνομαι$, $δυνάμηναι$, $\epsilonἶα$, $ἀναίνομαι$, $βέλομαι$: $Μίμνηω$, $πίπτω$, $πίκνω$, from $μυθίω$, $πίτω$, $τέκνω$, &c. $\epsilonἶχον$, $\epsilonνίσσων$, $\epsilonἶπα$, from $\epsilonχον$, $\epsilonἶα$. Some in $σγω$, $δω$, $χθω$, $αδω$, $\epsilonδω$, $\upsilonδω$, $δω$, $βω$, as $πένδω$, $σίλω$, $σίβω$; in $\epsilonίω$ from $\epsilonω$; in $\xiω$, $σω$, $\psiω$, $πειω$, $άνω$. Some are of one Tense, Person, Mood, as $νέομαι$; $πῖθι$, $φορῆται$. There is so great a Variety of them in the Greek, beyond other Tongues, that the Reader must be referr'd to a Lexicon, or common Grammar, for his Information.

I M P E R S O N A L S.

Declin'd in the 3d Person Singular ; whose Nominative is not very apparent.

$\chiρῆ$ (from $\chiρῆσι$) $\epsilonχῶ$, or $\chiῶ$; $\chiῶμαι$, or $\chiῶν$: Hence $ἀπόχρῆ$, or $ἀπόχρα$.

$Πέσσει$ — $πέσσει$ — from $\psiατόω$.

$Μέλει$, $\epsilonμελε$, $μελήσει$, $\epsilonμέλῃσι$, $μέμνηται$ for $μυμέλῃσι$.

$Δοκεῖ$, $δοξει$, $\epsilonδοκει$, $\epsilonδοξε$.

$\epsilonἵμαρ$, Perf. of $μείρω$.

$Δει$, $\epsilonδει$, $δείσει$, $\epsilonδέησε$, $δείη$, $δειν$, Part. $δειον$, put often *Atticè* in the Accusative absolutely.

$\alphaρείπει$, $\etaρεπε$, $\alphaρείπι$, $\etaρεπι$, $συμβάινει$, $\epsilonνδέχεται$, &c.

This is the general Manner of them : But these recited are some of the most Irregular. CHAP.



CHAP. VII.

Rules for Verbs : Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, Particles, Specimen of Phrases and Proverbs.

I. ACTIVE.

THE Imperfect is form'd of the Present, by changing ω into ν , and setting the Augment before it, when the Verb admits it. The Augment is that which increases the Number of Syllables of the Present Tense; or the Quantity of the first Syllable, or the Time of it, that is, makes it long. The first is Syllabical, the latter Temporal. They are in the Imperf. Perf. Pluperf. 1 and 2 Aor. of the Indic. Mood, and only in the Perfect of other Moods. But there is read $\eta\theta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ in the Imperat. $\chi\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\xi\epsilon\iota$, Indic. $\chi\alpha\pi\epsilon\alpha\gamma\omega\sigma\iota$, Subj. and $\alpha\nu\epsilon\omega\chi\theta\iota\omega\acute{\alpha}\iota$, Inf.

The Syllabic Augment of the Imperf. is ϵ before a Consonant, or a Vowel sometimes, as $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\alpha$. If the Verb begins with ρ , ϵ is doubled after ϵ ; but not always in the Poets, as $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\rho\epsilon\zeta\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\zeta\omicron\nu$. The Atticks have η for ϵ in $\eta\delta\upsilon\alpha\acute{\mu}\iota\lambda\omega$, $\eta\epsilon\lambda\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$, $\eta\mu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$: and in the Middle, as $\delta\eta\kappa\acute{o}\nu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}\lambda\alpha\upsilon\omicron\nu$.

The Temporal Augment is η or ω , when the Present begins with a changeable Vowel or Diphthong: η , if with α , ϵ ; ω , if with ι . If ϵ follows

α or ο, it is underwritten in the Imperfect, as αἶδε, ἦδε: and on the side Ion. as αἶδε. If the Present begins with an Unchangeable Vowel or Diphthong, it has no Augment: But ε is turn'd to η, as εἶδε, ἦδε, Att. and ε before υ into η, as ἡνέκευ.

Some beginning with ε take ι after ε, as εἶχω, εἶχον, &c. εἶπα, εἶλον, are properly from εἶπω, εἶλω, and the like.

The *Atticks* often put ε before the Temporal Augment, as ἐώρων: And the Poets say, εἶπον for εἶπον. ἐορτάζω makes ἐώρταζον: Some say also, εἰδρταζον. ἄον, *spiradam*; ἀϊον, *audiebam*; ἀήδεων, ἀηδιζομεν, have no Augment. The Diphthong is not chang'd in Verbs from οἶαξ, δινθ, οἶωνθ, δισθ, as οἶαμιζον. So οἶδανον often, οἶαρέρον, οἶμαον, οἶώδην; οἶνοχόων, οἶμώζω, have οι or ω in the Augment.

Διασπείω, διήταον, δεδήτηα--μαι.

AUGMENTS of COMPOUNDS.

Some have the Augment in the Beginning, viz. which are compounded of a Noun, an Adverb, or a Privative.

They have the Augment in the Middle, which are compounded of $\delta\iota$ and ϵ before a changeable Vowel, as $\epsilon\sigma\delta\eta\sigma\mu\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\tau\epsilon$; or of a Preposition: unless the Simple Verb is not in Use, as $\eta\mu\phi\iota\beta\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau\epsilon\nu$; or the Preposition does not change the Sense of the Verb, as $\alpha\gamma\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\eta\gamma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$; or from these, $\alpha\mu\phi\iota\acute{\epsilon}\nu\gamma\mu\iota$, $\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ -- $\alpha\iota\omicron\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\nu\pi\omicron\delta\iota\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\alpha\gamma\acute{\iota}\eta\tau\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\mu\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, or $\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. Some have the Augment both in the Beginning and Middle, as $\eta\gamma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau$. Some are various, as $\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\tau\alpha$, $\alpha\nu\acute{\eta}\lambda\omega\tau\alpha$, and $\eta\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\tau\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau$. Prepositions in Compounds lose the last Vowel, when the Word begins with a Vowel; except $\alpha\epsilon$, $\epsilon\sigma$, $\alpha\mu\phi\iota$ sometimes; and in the Poets, $\alpha\pi\omicron$, $\epsilon\sigma\eta$, &c.

&c. *ἐν* is contracted often, as *ἐνέχω*. If a Verb begins with an Aspirate Vowel, the Lenis Consonant of the Preposition is turn'd into its Aspirate, as *ἐνθάπρω*: *ἀμφὶ* is not always so, as *ἀμφοτέρω*, *ἀμφιδέμω*. *ἐξ* compounded before a Consonant is *ἐκ*, as *ἐκπίνω*. *ν* in *ἐν*, and *ζω* before *γ*, *κ*, *ξ*, *χ*, is made *γ*, as *ἐσγλύπω*: before *π*, *β*, *φ*, *μ* and *ψ*, it is *μ*, as *ἐμβλέπω*: before *λ* it is *λ*; before *ρ*, *ρ*, as *ἐλλέπω*, *ζυρράπω*: *ζω* before *ζ* and *σ* loses *ρ*, as *ζυζήτω*. But when the Augment is *ε*, *ν* is resum'd, as *ζωέτελλον*. Verbs beginning with *ρ*, double *ρ* after a Preposition, as *παρρηρίπω*. The Ionicks have no Augment.

1st Fut.

Changes the last Syllable of the Present, 1. into *ψω*. 2. *ξω*. 3. *ζω*. 4. *ξω*, or *ζω*. 5. *λῶ*, *ιῶ*, *νῶ*, *ρῶ*. 6. *ζω*. *ωω*, *πω* are *ξω* commonly; but some *ζω*, as *ἀγῶω*, *βράωω*, *ἐρέωω*, *ἰμάωω*, *λάωω*, *πάωω*, *πλάωω*, *πρίωω*. *ζω* is *ζω* commonly; yet sometimes *ξω*, as *αἰάξω*, *αἰάξω*; sometimes both, as *ἐρπίζω--πω--ξω*. *κλάζω* has *κλάγξω*, *κλάζω--γξω*, *παλπίζω--πω*, and *γξω*. The Atticks for *νομίζω*, *εἰς*, &c. say *νομιῶ*, *εἰς*, *εἰ*, &c. The Perult of the Future is long, except in the Fifth Conjugation, as *τέμνω*, *τεμῶ*, *ράινω*, *ράινῶ*, *πίλλω*, *πλῶ*. Four change the Breathing, *τρέφω*, *τρέψω*, *τρέχω*, *τρέξω*, *πύσσω*, *πύσσω*, *ἔχω*, *ἔξω*; so *ἐπέχω*, *ἐπείξω*. *κλαίω*, *κλάω*, and *κρίω*, make *αἰώω*. The Atticks for *αἰώω* say, *ᾠῶ*, *ᾠῆς*, *ᾠῇ*, as *ἐλαώ* for *ἐλάωω*. The Poets remove *σ*, as *δύω* for *δύσσω*. The Deric circumflex *ω* in the Future, as *κλασῶ*, and turn *σ* to *ξ*, as *γλαξῶ*.

1st Aor.

Is of the 1st Fut. turning *ω* to *α* with an Augment, *γέγλω*, *ἔγλω*. In the Perult of the 5th Conjugation,

jugation, *ε* takes *ι*, and *α* is turn'd to *η*, as *ἔνιμα*, *ἔνιμα*; but if *α* be the *Pemult* of the Present, *α* of the Future is not made *η* but by the *Atticks*, except *αἶρω*, *ἥρα*; which takes *α* of the Future in the Tenses not augmented, as *ἄρσεν*, *ἔσεν*. Part. *ἄρας*, not *ἄρας*. *σ* is doubled in the Poets, as *ἐγέλασσα*; or remov'd, as *ἔκησα*; so *ἔχλασα*, or *ἔχλα*, *ἔσεν*. Five 1st Aorists are Irregular, *ἔδωκα*, *ἔδωκα*, *εἶπα*, *ἦκα*, *ἤνευκα* or *ἤνευκα*. 3d Pl. adds *ν* to *α*, as *ἔλεξαν*: but there is read *ἔξασιν* for *ἔξαν*, and *πείρεκασιν* for *περίεξαν*; so *εἰρηκασιν*, *ἔργασιν*.

N. B. *ι* underwritten is put after a long Vowel, as *ῶιχεν*, *ῆιχεν*. Hom.

Perfect.

Changes *ω* Future to *α*, *φ* to *φ*, *ξ* to *χ*, *σ* to *κ*, with an Augment; but of *φείξω* is *πέφικα*, and of *ῥῥα*, *ῥα*. *λαῶ*, *ῥαῶ*, *ῥαῶ*, take *κ*, as *ἔλαλκα*, *μω* is *μικα*. *ν* before *κ* from *αἶνω*, and Hyperdissyllables in *ωῶ*, is *γ*, as *πέσσυγα*, *μεμώλυγα*; else *νω* casts away *ν*, as *πέπυγα*. *ε* before *λαῶ*, *ῥαῶ*, *ῥαῶ* in Futures Dissyllable of the 5th Conjugation is turn'd into *σ*, as *σελαῶ*, *ἔσαλκα*: But *Atticè* into *ο*, as *κέκλοσα*. From Perfects in *ηκα*, the first Vowel of the Present is often taken, as *λέκω* from *λάμνω*.

AUGMENT OF PERFECT,

Is the same as Imperfect, except if a Verb begins with a single Consonant, or by a Mute with a Liquid, the first Letter of the Present is set before the Augment of the Perfect, as *τύπτω*, *τέτυφα*. It is set after, when *ρ* is the first, as *ράπτω*, *ῥῥάφα*. If the Present begins with an *Aspirate*, it takes its *Lenis*, as *θάλλω*, *τέθαλκα*, *θάπτω*, *τεθαφα*, not *τέταφα* for

for fear of two *Aspirates* meeting. So *Lucian*, τε-
δάρεα; and *Hesiod*, ἐδρέρεον from τρέω.

Γρηγορέω, γράειω, and γνέω take only ε before
them: So βλακέω, βλάπτω, βελάω, γυμνάζω; and
this *Atticè*.

Κτάομαι, κέκτημαι, κινάομαι, μέμνημαι, πτόω, cado, πέπτω-
χα, πτάομαι, πέπταμαι, πτήσω, πέπτηα for πέπτηχα; tho'
ἐκτιναι, and ἐπτηχα, are in Use.

The Augment to λ, μ, *Atticè*, is ει, as μείρω, εἰ-
μαρμαι. The *Atticks*, in Verbs beginning with α,
ε, ο, set the two former Letters of the present be-
fore, as ἐρείδω, ἐρήρειχα. But ἀλείφω, ἤλειφα, ἀλήλιφα,
and Pas. ἀλήλιμμαι.

Pluperf.

Turns α of the Perf. into ει, and sets ε before,
if the first Letter of the Present be a Consonant,
as ὠρύχειν, ἐπετρέφεον: but ε *Atticè* is cast off, as πε-
ποιήκειν. So from ἀλήλεχα, ἠληλέκειν, and the like.
The Poets use or reject the Augment at will.

2d Aorist,

Is often like the Imperfect, as ἔχευον: But λ in
λ is cast away, as ἔβαλλον, ἔβαλον; and υ alter μ,
as ἔτεμνον, ἔτεμον; and τ after π, as ἔτυπον: π is
chang'd to ς in ἔβλαβον, ἐμάλυον, ἔψυγον; into ϕ, in
ἤφον, ἔβαφον, ἔπαφον, ἔπαφον, ἔρραφον, ἔρρυφον, ἔρριφον:
χ in the Imperf. is chang'd into γ, in the 2d Aor.
of σμύχω, and ψύχω. η, ω, ου, αι, ε, in the Penult
Imperf. are turn'd to α, as λήθω, ἔληθον, ἔλαθον:
but not ε in Trissyllables of the 5th Conjugation,
as ἤγγελον. In βλέπω, λέγω, φλέγω, the Imperf. and
2 Aor. are the same: τέμνω makes ἔτα--α--τεμον.
ευ in the Penult Imperf. is υ, as ἔφυγον: and ει, ι, ex-
cept in the 5th Conjugat. as ἔλιπον. In the 5th
Conj. ει in Dissyllables is α, as ἔπαρεον; in Trisyl-
lables

ables ε, as ἤμεν. In the 4th Conjugation, ξω Fut. is γν, and ζω, δον, as ἔφεζον, ἔφεδον from κρίζω is ἔκρικον. πάσσω has ἔπαα-- and --ηγον. Verbs in δω, υω, ω, &c. want the 2 Aor. except ἀνέω, ἤκουον. The *Atticks* double it, as ἤχαρον: So do the *Ionicks* the first Letter, as ἑταρπον, τέταρπον; whence πεταπόμην &c. So κέκαλθεν, for κατέκαλθεν, κέκαλθεν. 2d Fut. turns ον of the 2 Aor. into α, and throws off the Augment, as ἔπουν, τυπώ; except πίνω, whence the Middle, πίνα. The other Tenses are form'd of those of the Indic. casting away the Augment from the Aorists, not the Perfects.

Middle.

ομαι makes the 2d Perf. Indic. but βέλομαι, ὄψομαι, ὄνομαι, &c. *Atticè*. Hence εἶ for εἷς, es; from the old Word ἔομαι, ἔει, or εἶ by *Crafsis*.

The Present turns a Active to ομαι, as πύπλομαι: The Imperf. μα to -- with Augment, as ἐτυπτόμην. 2 Aor. turns ον Active to --, as ἐτυπόμην. 2d Future α into ομαι, as τυπῶμαι; except βίομαι, βέομαι, (in the Poets) πίνω --εσσι, ἔδομαι --ε, or ει, and εάρομαι --εσσι: but πῶ, εἶ, εἰ, εἴ, are read from πῶμαι, &c. 1st Fut. turns ω to ομαι, as πύψομαι; in the 5th Conj. to ἔμει, as ψαλλῶμαι, which is declin'd like the 2d Future.

The *Doricks* say, ἔμαι, ἦ, εἶ: So the *Atticks* from ἵζω, as βαδίζω, βαδιῶμαι: but from ἀζω, or ἄω, ὀμαι, ἄ, ἄ, as ἐργάζομαι, --γῶμαι, &c. 1st Aor. turns α to αμην, as ἐτυψάμην.

Perfect,

Turns ον of the 2 Aor. Act. to α, with the Augment of the Perf. as πετύκα; but the *Penult* often differs: for η, ε, ω, chang'd in the 2 Aor. remain in the Perf. Middle. When ι remains in the Fut.

αι is turn'd to η, as δαίω, δέδωκα: else to η Simple, as φανῶ, πέφυκα; so τέθηκα, τέθηκα, κέκληκα. ει into οι, as λέλοιπα: but in the 5th Conj. to ο, as ἔσσυρα. ε to ο, as λέλογα; but ῥήτω, ῥῥωγα, μέλει, μέμνη, δίδω, δέδωκα, ἔδω, εἶωδα. The Atticks double it, as ὦλα, ὦλωλα.

Pluperf.

Turns α to ει, with ε before, if a Consonant begins, as ἐλελόχην.

From Attick Perfects, a temporal Augment is admitted, as ἀκήκοα, ἠκηκόεν; but ἐλήλυθα, ἐληλύθει. Some are augmented in the Middle, as ἐώκειν, ἐώλπειν, ἐώργειν: οἶδα, ἤθειν.

Passive.

Pres. and Imperf. is the same as Middle. 2 Aor. turns ον Active to ω, as ἐπόπλω. 2 Fut. turns η of the 2d Aor. to ἴσσομαι, without Augment, as τυπήσομαι.

Perfect,

Turns the last Syllable of the Perf. Act. to μαι, as πέτεμαι. In the first Conjugation, μ is before μαι, when a Vowel precedes φ, as τέτυ--φα--μμαι; the 2d Person ends in ψαι, 3d in πται. In the 2d Conj. and Verbs of the 4th that follow it, γ is before μαι, as λ.λεῖμαι, πέφραμαι: 2d Person ends in ξαι, 3d in κται.

--γμαι--ξαι--κται. Du. -γμήθον-χθον-χθον. Pl. -γμεθα--χθε--γμήοι--εἰσί.

In the Conjugations above, the 2d and 3d Dual, and the 2d Plural, are from the 3d Singular, changing π before αι to φ, κ to γ, τ to ς. In the 3d Conjugation, and Verbs of the 4th that follow it, σ is before μαι:σαι, ϑ, ὅς. In the 5th, λω, μω, ςω, turn κα to μαι, as ἔψαλμαι,σαι, ϑ, ὅς.

αινω,

αἰνω, and Hyperdissyllables in ωω, turn γ to μ before μαι, and Atticè to σ, as πέρα--γιν--μμαι--σμαι. —νσαι—ν—νδιν—νδε.

Dissyllables in εἶνω, ἰνω, ωω, set aside ν, as in the Active, and take not σ, as κρίνω, κέκριμαι--παι--ν, &c.

Perf. Pas. 6 Conj.

Some here take σ before μαι, some not ; some are both ways. A Diphthong before ω commonly takes σ, as ἤκεσμαι: So of χρίω, κέχρισμαι, and of βύω, εἰλκύνω, βέβυσ--εἰλκυσ--μαι. But of ποξύνω, παύνω, κρίω--ύνμαι, and --αυμαι. ε before ρα, in the Perf. Act. take σ, as τετέλεσμαι ; but δέδεξα--μαι, and --σμαι, whence δεσμός. η, ω, before ρα refuse σ, as πεποίημαι.

So of ἤρῃ — }
 δέδρα-- }
 δέδω-- } ρα } --μαι
 λέλυ-- }
 τέτη-- }

ἔρω-- }
 ἔζω-- } --ρα,
 κέρω-- } --σμαι.
 κλείω, πάα--μαι, and
 σμαι.

Augment of Perf. Pas.

Some as Active ; but sometimes the first Consonant of the Present or Theme is not repeated, by an Atticism, as ἐβλάκω--ἐβλαμ--ἐδίμνασ--μαι. When σ leads, the Augment is inverted sometimes, as σίπμαι, ἔπμαι. ὑρήρασ--μαι for ὕφασμαι, &c. Att.

Penult Perf. Pas.

Dissyllables of the first Conjugation turn ρε, after τ or δ, to ρα ; as, τέρε--ρα--αυμαι. So τέρεφα, κντρίνι, (not so well τέρεφ, which is of βεπω) τε--δραυμαι. ευ in the 2d and 3d Conj. often drops ε, as ρόγ--πέσυγ--μαι. But the Ionicks retain it, as τετάρη for τετυρήσαν εἰσι.

Persons

Persons of the Perf.

2d Sing. in αι, Atticè, η, as μέμνη. 2d and 3d Dual, and 2d Plural, take σ before δου, δε, when the 3d Sing. ends in τω pure, as κέκρι--τω--δε. 3d Plural has ν before τω, when the 3d Sing. ends in τω pure, as κέκρι--κέκειν--τω. But if in the Sing. ευ, or a Consonant is before τω, είσί, and the Partic. Perf. are the 3d Plural, as τέτρε--παι--μόροι--είσί. The Ionicks put α before τω in the 3d Plural, changing the Consonants, and resolving the Vowels, as ηῖ, εἰαῖ: They make ειῖ, εἰαῖ; and εἰσα, εἰδαῖ; ασα, αδαῖ, Ἔς.

Perf. Imperat.

Takes the 2d Sing. from the 2d Sing. Indic. changing αι to ο, as τέτρε--ψαι--ψο. Other Persons are form'd of the 2d Pl. (*mutatis mutandis*) as τέτρεθε--θω--ωσαν.

Perf. Optat.

Turns μαι of Perf. Indic to μω, and takes ι after α, ε, ο, but written under a long Vowel; (if μαι be pure, and ευ does not go before;) as νενημήμω, ἦς, ἦτο, Ἔς. for κεκλημην is read κεκλημώθ ειω; and from μνάομαι, μεμνήτο.

Perf. Subj.

Of οω, is ὤμαι, ὦ, ὦῖ, Ἔς. else ὠμαι, ῶ, ῶῖ: but κερειμώθ ὦ is better than κερειῶμαι, of κρίνω; and the more proper Perf. Subj. in all others is in that form. Perf. Infin. is of the 2d Pl. of the Perf. Indic. turning ε αι; the Accent on the Penult circumflex'd, if long, by a Diphthong, Ἔς. as πίπει--

αι, αω is \tilde{a} ; if υ follows, ο is remov'd, as κλάουσιν, κλωσιν; αι, αη, are \tilde{a} ; if ι follows ε before the Contraction; it is underwritten after it, as κλάεις, κλάῖς. αι is \tilde{a} Doric; and Attic in δαίης, πεινῆς, ζῆς. from χράομαι is χῆ, χῆθ. οε, οο, are \tilde{u} , οη, \tilde{u} ; οη, οει, οῖ; οειν, \tilde{u} ν; οω, οε, is \tilde{u} , \tilde{u} , as δηλόω, - \tilde{u} . εω Fut. ησω, and εσω sometimes. 1 Perf. ηκα, and εκα: δαω is δήσω, δέδεκα, καλέω, καλήσω, κέκληκα. αἰνήσω, and παρήτη) are read. Some Dissyllables in εω make the Fut. ατω, as πῆω, πῆω, ῥῆω, χῆω; 2 Fut. χῶ. αω is ησω, or ασω sometimes, and ηκα or ακα. The Fut. is sometimes contracted, as ἐπιβώσομαι for ἐπιβήσομαι. οω is οσω, οκα; or more often ωσω, ωκα: βόω has βό- and βώ--ζω.

VERBS in μι

Rise from those in έω, άω, όω, ύω: which are scarcely us'd in the Pres. Imperf. and 2 Aor. They differ from the Barytons only in the Pres. Imperf. and 2 Aor. The Poets for τέθεικα of τίθημι, say τέθηκα. Hyperdissyllables in υμι have not the Perf. in υσω, but elsewhere, as δείκνυμι, δείξα, as from δείκω: But δύμι has δυσω. The Poets from δίδωμι form the Fut. διδώσω. Verbs in υμι want the Optat. and Subj. Verbs in μι are akin to Contracts; and they borrow one of another: ἔδωάομαι, 2d Perf. -- \tilde{a} ποι, and ζάω, Imperat. ζῆθι; both of Verbs in μι: and ἐπίθεν, εις, ει, ἔε. ἔπειθεν-- \tilde{u} ς-- \tilde{u} , ἔε. ἔπειθεν-- \tilde{u} ς-- \tilde{u} , ἔε. in the Imperf. of Verbs in έω, άω, οω; and in the Pres. παρεπιθεῖ, διδοῖ, -- \tilde{u} ς; in the Imperat. τίθει, ἔτα, δ'δε.

Βίωμι, γινώμι, Infin. -- \tilde{u} ναι, ἔε. ἔεικα, ἔεικα, are only in the Indic. Optat. θύσαιμι. Infin. θύσαι.

Θήσω and δώσω, Subj. are either Fut. or Aorists. ἐσθήλω is read in the Optat. from ἐστημι obsolete: hence ἀφ'εσθήην, ἀφ'εσθήναι. Pres. and Imperf. Pas. of

Verbs in μ are the same as in the Middle, in all Moods. Perf. $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; and the Tenses from them are like the Barytons: But in the Optat. $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\iota\omega$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$, &c. $\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\mu\iota\omega$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\mu\iota\omega$, as in the Middle Present; and in the Subj. $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, are form'd like the Contracts.

The Reduplication of some Verbs in μ is by ϵ , as $\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\lambda\alpha\delta\iota$, or $\iota\mu$, as $\pi\iota\mu\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$: $\theta\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ has none: $\chi\lambda\upsilon\mu$ has, or has not, as $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\upsilon\tau\omicron$, $\chi\lambda\upsilon\delta\iota$.

Note, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\eta\kappa\omega\varsigma$ -- $\eta\alpha$; by Syncope $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\alpha\varsigma$; which is in the Fem. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega\sigma\alpha$.

The Present Middle or Passive is of the Pres. Active, turning μ to $\mu\alpha\iota$, the Penult to its short, as $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$; but $\acute{\alpha}\eta\mu\iota$, $\phi\iota\omicron$, $\acute{\alpha}\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, and some others. Some are like Contracts, except Accent, in Pas. and Middle, as $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\eta$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\eta$, for $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\sigma\iota$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\sigma\iota$; and in the Imperf. $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\eta$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\eta$, for $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\tau\omicron$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\tau\omicron$, $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\tau\omicron$. In the Imperat. $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\eta$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\eta$, for $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\sigma\iota$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\tau\omicron$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\sigma\iota$; and 2 Aor. $\theta\eta$, $\delta\eta$, for $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota$, $\delta\omicron\sigma\iota$. Optat. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota\omega$, -- $\omicron\iota\omicron$, &c. But in Compounds the Accent is drawn back, as $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\theta\acute{\iota}\mu\iota\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\omicron}\theta\omicron\iota\omicron$, &c. Atticè. Deponents are not circumflex'd in the Penult, in the Optat. and Subj. of the 2d Conj. as $\delta\omega\acute{\alpha}\iota\omicron$, $\delta\omega\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$. $\iota\epsilon\delta\eta\chi\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\omega$ and $\epsilon\delta\omega\chi\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\omega$ are scarce found in that Form, but in the Indic. We read a Partic. $\chi\alpha\tau\alpha\delta\eta\chi\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\theta$, and $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega\alpha\tau\omicron$ for $\epsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\chi\alpha\tau\omicron$. Irregulars in μ may be mostly inferr'd from the Premises; and so may Irregulars of all kinds, from what has been deliver'd about Regular Words.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, &c. with the several Species of them, may be view'd in the *Latin Grammar*, &c. Lexicon.

Sense of Adverbs is varied by their Endings, as $\mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha\epsilon\varsigma\acute{\iota}$, in *Megara*; $\omicron\iota\kappa\alpha\delta\iota$, *home*.

In Composition, $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota$, $\delta\alpha$, $\zeta\alpha$, $\lambda\alpha$, $\lambda\iota$, $\beta\epsilon$, $\iota\pi\tau\iota$, increase the Sense, as $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\lambda\theta$. $\nu\eta$ and $\nu\epsilon$ are Privatives, as $\nu\acute{\iota}\pi\theta$. α deprives, increases, joins, and

and equals ; and takes *ν* before a Vowel often, as ἀνάξιτος, ἀξυλτος, ἀλοχτος, ἀπάλαστος.

ευ denotes *Ease*, *δυσ* *Hardness* or *Evil*.

Interjections in *Greek* are Adverbs.

So made words, as ὄον, ἔπ, ῥυπαρά, ἱππαπύ, σίη, σίηα, us'd by *Rowers*, Ἔς. *Shepherds*, Ἔς.

"*Ινα* is either Causal, *that* ; or Local, *where*. The *Greeks* use many Expletives only to fill up, as πέρ, Ἔς. Adjectives Fem. and Neut. and Substantives are often Adverbs, as ἰδίᾳ, ἀρχαῖα, ἀρχαίω.

See the *Syntax* for the Prepositions.

This Tongue abounds with Particles, which make the great Difficulty and Beauty of it. See on this Head *Vigerus*, *Devarius*, Ἔς. as ἐχ ὅπ, ἐχ ὅπως, μὲ ὅπ, μὲ ὅπως, ἢνν *solum*.





C H A P. VIII.

Syntax, in Concord and Government, in each Part of Speech, and Figures belonging to it. Specimen of Dialects, Phrases, and Proverbs.

THE Syntax is mostly the same with the *Latin*, and therefore to be consulted for the most part in the *Latin Grammar*. But some Points are Particular.

I. C O N C O R D.

When a Verb wants the first Person Dual, then the Nom. Dual is join'd to the 1st Plural, as *ὡ ἐξιμεν*.

Duals do not require a Verb or Adjective of the same Number. A Nom. Plural has often a Verb. Dual, as *πένταμοι συμβάλλεται*. *εἷς* has a Plural, *εἶπον* a Singular sometimes, as *εἶπον καὶ ἐν ᾧ ἐμιαυτῶν*, or *καὶ μίαν ἡμέραν*. A Substantive is us'd adjectively, as *ὁ ἐκεῖ ἀνὴρ*. *ὁ μὲν, ὁ δὲ*; *ὁ οὗ, ille*.

A Neuter Plural has sometimes a Verb Singular, as *πάντα ἑστίασεν*. An Adjective Plural of any Gender often turns its Substantive into a Gen. with an Article, as *πενταμοι τῶν γονέων*, for *γονεῖς*. A Substantive is often us'd for an Adjective, as *ἐλπίς ἐστὶν*.

Rela-

Relative and Antecedent are often put in the same Case, as *ἔγωγε βιβλίοις, οἷς ἔχω*. Two Singulars are often join'd with a Dual, as *διεσήλω εἰσάσαντε Ἀπρείδης τε, καὶ Ἀγαμέμνων*.

Yet *ἄμφω* and *δύω* more often with a Plural, as *δυσὶν ὀφθαλμοῖς. ἄμω ἐξέπιδου*.

With the Poets and Atticks, the Adj. does not always agree with the Subst. in Case, Gender, or Number, as *ἱππότη Νέστωρ*: So we read *εἰπόμενοι ἄνδρες*, and the like.

2. ARTICLE.

The Adjective with an Article is a Substantive, as *τὸ ἀμελές*, Negligence.

The Article is always set before a Genitive after a Partitive, and a Nom. put for a Voc. as *ὁ βορέας οὐ πνεύσεν*: *ὁ δεινα, &c.* always with an Article. The Præpositive and Subjunctive are often put for one another, as *ὃ δ' ὅς*, *he said*.

An Article with a Preposition before a proper Name, is no more sometimes than that Name, as *πρὸς τὰς αὐαὶ Μάρθαν καὶ Μαρίαν*, *to Martha and Mary*. The Latins explain the Article with a Participle by the Relative and Verb, as *ὁ λέγων*, *who saith*.

The Article, if *ὅς*, *γὰρ*, *&c.* follows, is taken for *ὥστε*, *εἰ*, or *εἰμὲν &c.*

An Article of any Gender with an Adverb, is taken for a Noun in every Case, *ὧν* being understood, as *ὁ πλησίον*, *a Neighbour*: and so put in the Neuter, it is adverbial, as *τὸ πάλαι*, *formerly*.

The Article Præpositive is put for the Subjunctive, as *τὸ ῥᾶσον ἀπάντων*, for *ὃ ῥᾶσον*.

In more Substantives, that goes before the Verb in Sense to which the Article is prefix'd, as *Θεὸς ὡς ὁ λόγος*. The Article Præpositive is us'd for the Excellency of a Thing, or Emphasis, as *ἀγαθόν*,
any

any Good: τὸ ἀγαθόν, *the Good*. 2. To explain, as Ἰωάννης ὁ βαπτιστής. 3. For Sound, as τὰς ἑρ' αὐλῶν διανοίας. It is also often redundant; and the Poets, as the Verse leads them, either omit or use it.

SUBSTANTIVE

Is us'd and govern'd commonly as in *Latin*. Nouns of Praise, Dispraise, Measure, &c. are commonly in the Genitive, as ἀνὴρ μεγάλης ἀρετῆς.

ADJECTIVE

Put partitively, is often set with a Gen. as παῖδες ἑρ' παίδων, *diligent Boys*. And sometimes in a Gender and Number different from the Substantive, as τὰ πρῶτα ἑρ' Ἀθηναίων, *first of the Athenians*. If the Antecedent be of the Gen. or Dat. the Relative is often the same, tho' the Verb governs otherwise, as μικρὸν ὢν ἐλάμβανεν, for ἐκείνων ἃ ἐλάμβανεν.

Those that have a Gen. or Abl. in *Latin*, require a Gen. Greek, i. e. of Knowledge, Plenty, Dignity, Memory, &c. as ἀξιότ' ἰς χάρις. So Comparatives, if ἢ, *quam*, *than*, be understood, as Ὀμιλώτερι κωῶν. Those that have a Dative in *Latin*, have a Dative, as καλὸν ἀνθρώπῳ.

Those that mean Guilt, Likeness, Property, Commonness, or Contrariety, have a Gen. or Dat. as ἑμοίῳ ὁμοῖον, or ἀνθρώπῳ.

The Gen. of the Pronoun Primitive is often put for the Possessive, as πατήρ μου, for ἐμός: And the Possessive for the Primitive, as εἰς ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν, *in Remembrance of me*. αὐτῷ is often put for ἐαυτῷ, and ἑ for αὐτῷ, and reciprocally, among the Poets. The Atticks use an Accus. for a Nom. as κριτὰς ἃ κερδαῖσι φερόμεν, *we speak of what the Judges will gain*. Adjectives in ιώδης, or πειῶδης, have a Gen. as φρεσὶν πιπτεῖν, λυπῆσθαι δαίμωνων: In τέον, ἰῶδης, a Dat. as βασιλεύει, ζήτητέον μοι. Most

Most Nouns, as also Verbs, Participles, and Verbals, have an Accus. of the Substantive, meaning *Form, Manner, Country, Family, Name, Art, Object, Measure, Number, or Part*; the Preposition $\chi\tau$; $\delta\iota\alpha$, $\pi\epsilon\rho$, &c. being understood, as $\psi\upsilon\chi\eta\iota\nu\ \chi\alpha\rho\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$: and sometimes a Dative, seldom a Gen. when other Prepositions are understood, as $\delta\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\eta\iota\varsigma\ \eta\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$. The same Adjective has different Cases after it in different Senses, by several Rules; (so Verbs, or any Word) as $\alpha\delta\iota\alpha\lambda\omicron\tau\epsilon$, *not seeing*; Gen. $\gamma\omega\iota\alpha\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, *but invisible*. Dat. $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota\varsigma$.

V E R B S

Transitive, Substantive, and Acquisitive, or of Giving, &c. are as in *Latin*. So of Asking, Teaching, Arraying, Concealing, Appealing, Calling, Abjuring, govern a double Accusative, as $\omicron\rho\epsilon\kappa\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega\ \pi\epsilon\rho\ \theta\epsilon\acute{o}\nu$.

A Nom. of a Participle is often set after $\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$, $\pi\upsilon\gamma\chi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, &c. and $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$, $\delta\iota\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\phi\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, put for them, as $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega\ \delta\epsilon\upsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\iota$, *I admir'd*: or a Gen. as $\mu\eta\ \tau\tilde{\alpha}\ \lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon\ \acute{\iota}\delta\eta$, for $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega\upsilon$.

If a Partic. comes before $\lambda\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, it means *privately* or *unawares*, as $\lambda\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega\ \pi\omega\iota\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha\iota$: And $\phi\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, *before*, as $\phi\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\iota\ \epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\rho\gamma\epsilon\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, *he does good first*. See *Viger. 14*.

Verbs of Beginning, Ending, Desiring, Abstaining, Ruling, Excelling, being Distant, Differing, Wandring, &c. have a Gen. as $\alpha\rho\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota\ \lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$. — Of Filling, Depriving, Esteeming, Appealing, Accusing, Absolving, Condemning, Defending, &c. have an Accus. of the nearer Substantive, and a Gen. of that farther off, as $\pi\epsilon\iota\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\alpha\varsigma\ \epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\iota\alpha\ \alpha\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\omega}\nu$ or an Acc. of the Sufferer, and a Gen. of the Thing: and often a double Acc. as $\alpha\pi\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\ \mu\epsilon\tau\ \chi\eta\acute{\rho}\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$. Many Verbs compounded of $\sigma\upsilon\kappa\epsilon$, $\epsilon\mu\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ &

οὐκ ; and the like in Sense, govern a Dative of the Person, or a Thing accompanying, as ὁμιλεῖν αὐτῷ. εἰς has an Acc. πείθω a Dat. πηρίζω two Accus.

Verbs of Swearing have an Accus. —by— and a Dative —to— as οἰκνύμι σοι ἢ κῆρα. —of Yielding, a Gen. of the Thing, and a Dat. of the Person, as εἶκα χέρουσιν ἑδρας. —of Sense, as Seeing, Hearing, &c. a Gen. sometimes an Accus. or a Dat. or an Acc. with a Gen. as ἤκουα φωνῆς. ἐγὼ δὲ αὖτο ὕδωρ. —So of Remembering, Forgetting, Admiring, Trying, Getting, Enjoying, Caring, Neglecting, Despising, Apprehending, as μνήσθητί μου, &c.

A Preposition in these Cases is commonly understood, as παύομαι ἀρχῆς, that is, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς.

N. B. Some Adjectives have a Gen. for a Dat. like *propius* in *Latin*, as ἱερὸς ἀπόλλωνος, Sacred to *Apollo*. Participles from Imperfonals are commonly in the Accus. for the Abl. absolute, viz. δόν, δέξας, ἔξον, &c. as δόν φάγειν ἔμεινεν. The Gen. alone is for Hating, Lamenting, Wondering, as ὁ ἐκτενέστατος. In the Government of most Cases in Syntax, both *Greek* and *Latin*, there is an Elleipsis of a Preposition.

Verbs of Communicating or Sharing, and the contrary, have a Dat. of the Person, and a Gen. or Accus. of the Thing, as τὰ βάρη μεταδίδουσι τοῖς φίλοις δέ. —of Speaking or doing, with Adverbs, or an Acc. of the Adjectives which signify well or ill, require an Accus. of the Person, of or to whom it is said or done, as καλῶς ποιεῖτε τὸν μαθητὰς ὑμῶν. —of Changing have a Gen. of the Thing renew'd, and an Accus. of the Thing given, as αμείβεσθαι χρύσεια χαλκείων. ἢ, *than*, redounds often with a Comparative and its Gen. as πλεῖν ἢ μυρίων, more than 10000. ἔνεκα, and other Adverbs, are often understood before a Gen. The Prepos. ἀνὰ, *in*, governs

verbs sometimes a Genitive, as ἀνὰ νόον. *Sanctius* thinks the *Greek Dat.* is also the Ablative. Hence *Tully*, in *maiore*, *ὑπεὶα* : *νομῶ*, to pray, has always a Gen.

To a Place, is the Dat. or Accus. Verbals in ἐσθ have a Dat. of the Doer. Compounds of σὺν, and ὁμῶς, have a Gen. and Dat. as ὁμογαστρίῳ ἐκπεσθ. A Noun of Matter after Verbs is the Gen. or Dat. as ἀδύμῳ ἐτδξε. Many Verbs govern at the same time various Cases. —Of Praying, Flattering, Railing, Dwelling, a Dat. or Accus. —Of Commanding, a Gen. Dat. and Acc. —Of Accusing, Condemning, Absolving, Depriving, Participating, Communicating, change the Case of the Thing and Person several ways, as καταγινώσκω σέ, σὲ τέλει, σὲ ἔμπ, σὲ τέλει, σὲ τέτε δάνατον. Many in divers Senses have divers Constructions, as βασιλεύω τὴν Ἀσίαν, βασιλεύον ἀπὸ τῆς βασιλείας. ἐνεργῶ, ἐυποιέω, ἐυλογῶ, and ποιέω sometimes, have an Acc. for a Dat. as διὰ τὴν ποιῆς ἡμῶν : These are Particular, τῷ δαίμονι ἐπιβάπλω, the Arbitration was given to me ; ὃ ἐπιστάθην ἐγώ, which was entrusted with me, &c. The Poets say, ἔδδν, ἔνύμφας, for ἔπεδς δάν, &c. No, by Jove.

VERBS Derivative

Have Cases, as their Primitives, whether Nouns or Adverbs. If taken passively, they have the Case of the Primitive included only : If actively, an Acc. besides, as πελάζω τὴν νεῶν, μακρῶν ἢ τὴν πόλεως. —Verbs shewing a Motive or Occasion of Acting, have an Acc. of the Person, with the Case of the Included Verb, as γάλα ὑμῶν ἐπέπτα.

A Verb Derivative has often the Case of its Periphrasis, as παμύδω τὴν παλάμη, ἰ. ε. παμύδω τὴν παλάμη. So the Periphrasis has the Case of the Simple

ple Verb, as Ἰζαρόε εἰμι τῷτο, i. e. Ἰζαρόμαι τῷτο. Yet other Cases often are us'd by the Rules, as ἰσὺν δ' ἰσδοῦναι πέλαται.

P A S S I V E S

Of Calling, Appearing, &c. have the Case of the Verb Substantive. Passives have a Dat. of the Doer, and a Gen. with ὑπὸ, ὡπὲρ, παρὰ, &c. as ὑπὸ εἰνὸς διαφθείρεται. Or an Acc. as διὰ τοῦ χρηστὸς πημῶν. Arist. And other Cases with other Prepositions: And a Dat. without them, as πέσσει μοι: Sometimes a Gen. the Preposition being understood, as φίλων νικῶν φίλοι.

A Verb Middle has a Case suited to its Sense, Active or Passive, as βιάζομαι παῖδα, ὑπὸ πλείονων. The Case of some Nouns is owing to their Signification. A Noun of Instrument or Manner is put in the Dative, as λόγχοισι μάχεσθαι. So of a Cause, as πέθοντο ὑπὸ τῆς ξείας; and often in a Gen. εἰνεῖς being understood.

Other N O U N S

Of a Part, after Verbs of Taking, Washing, &c. are in the Gen. Accus. or Dat. as λύκον ὥπων κρατῶ. — of Price in a Gen. or Dat. as ὄνια πέντε, νομισματι. So of Time, Answering, When? as ἦλθε νυκτὸς, ἡμέρας: but answering how long in the Accus. or Dat. as ἔμεινε μύωας πρεῖς. — Of Space in the Acc. as ἀπέχεσθαι σημεῖα ἐκχάδεσθαι. — To a Place, in the Acc. as ἐλθέμενον ἵκοντο. — From a Place, in the Gen. as τὴν ἀκρὰς χρητικῆς ἡοσμῶν. — In a Place, the Dat. as σήλας εἶσαι Ὀλυμπιάσι. The Gen. is put absolute, as μύωων φθινόντων.

INFINITIVE

Is as the *Latin*: The latter of two Verbs without a Nom. between, is the Infin. The Infin. is put often for the Participle in *dus*, as ἔχουσιν πλεονεχῆν, *habent aliquid edendum*; as the *Latins* say, *habeo scribere, da bibere*. Περὶ, ὡς, ὥστε, ἐφ' ὅσῳ, ὥπερ, &c. go before an Infin. often: So πέρτερος, as πέρτερος γὰρ ἐμὲ κείνου ἰδέσθαι. The Participle is often put for the Infin. as ἐκ ἀρχῆς δὲ λῆθοντες ὦν. The Fut. Infin. is made sometimes by the Aorist, or the Present with ἄν, as οἶμαι πικρὸν εἶναι.

The Acc. Neuter of an Article is put with the Infin. as ἐκεῖνα τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι. Also the Gen. after a Word that governs it, ἐνεκα being understood, as κατὰρχομαι τῆς μάχης. An Infin. with a Neut. Article is a Noun in every Case, as ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ τὸ εἶναι. An Infin. with a Preposition and an Article, an Acc. following, is as a Gen. absolute, or resolv'd by a Verb, as ἐν τῷ εἰδέναι αὐτὸν; i. e. εἰδόντες αὐτὸν, or ὅταν εἰδῇ αὐτὸς.

If a Nom. went before, to which that Noun or Pronoun which follows may be referr'd, that is also put in the Nom. before an Infin. as ἐκ δὲ τῶν δούλων εἶναι ἐκπέμποντες; δούλοι agrees with the Nom. before ἐκπέμποντες: else in the Accus. as ὥστε δουλεύειν ἡμᾶς. An Infin. has a Nom. if the reciprocal Pronoun be left out; but not always, as φησὶν ὀνομαζόμενος ὁ δούλος εὐχόμενος εἶναι δουλεύειν διός. Μέλλω with an Infin. is a Future, as μέλλω γράφειν, i. e. γράψω.

Infinitives are us'd for Gerunds and Supines: For the Gerund in *di* is us'd an Infin. and a Gen. of an Article, after a Word that governs a Gen. and after ἐνεκα. For the Ger. in *do*, an Infin. after a Preposition signifying from, in, for, &c. that Case of the Article following it, which the Prep.

ADVERBS

Of Shewing have a Nom. as ἰδε ὕδρ. Of Place, Time, Cause, Quantity, Number, Separation, a Gen. as ἅλιν δρύθ. —Of Gathering, a Dat. as ἄμα αὐτοῖς. —Of Swearing, an Acc. as μὰ Δία. ἄμα, πρᾶ, has a Gen. ἀνάπαλιν, ἔμπαλιν, have a Gen. and Dat. So many others of Place, Order, &c. δῶρὸν, a Dat. and an Accus. as δῶρὸν μοι, or ἄλλω κέλευθον. Μέσθα, μέσφι, has an Accus. or Gen. Adverbs made of Prepositions govern commonly their Cases, as ἀμφὶς, πέριξ, παρεκ, an Accus. μίγδα, ἔμπελασθον, a Dat. ὡς, ναὶ, of Swearing, an Accus. χεσθον, ἐξῆς, πληστόν, ἄγχι, a Gen. and Dat.

Many have divers Cases, as ἐγγύς & πύλεως, vel πῇ ἰόππη. οἷ, ὦ, have all Cases; there is read, οἷ μοι πάλας, and the like. So αἰ. ὦ is of Grief, ὦ of Calling.

Derivatives are as Primitives; and the same in different Senses have different Cases.

μή, of Forbidding, serves all Moods, but an Indic. as μὴ βάζειν. Two Negatives deny more, as εἰ μὴ πᾶ. More than two deny still more, as ἔκτεπ' εἰ μὴ φάγω: But if parted by a Verb, they affirm, as εἰ δύναμαι μὴ μέμνηθαι. A Negative Particle put interrogatively, commonly affirms. ἵνα, ὥς, ὡς. Causals, are often join'd to an Indic. as ὡς κατέβην, ut descenderem. ὅσπερ, utinam, has sometimes an Indic. or an Infin. as ὅσπερ ἀπεχόμην, ὀλέθου. ἔαν, ἂν, ὡς, ὅτε, ὅπως, ὅταν, εἰ, with the Compounds, &c. have a Subj. sometimes an Indic. as ἂν ματενόησαν.

CONJUNCTIONS

Copulatives, Disjunctives, &c. same as in Latin. Conditionals, Causals, Discretives, Adversatives, Potent-

Potential, govern different Moods; *ἄν* and *ἐάν*, *if*, an Indic. or Subj. *ἄν*, an Indefinite, leaves the Sense of the Word it attends uncertain. *ἄν* in a Potential Sense, and *καί*, adds to a Verb the Signification of [it may be, or is possible.] Both have a Subj. Indic. and sometimes an Infin. *ὥστε*, *that, so that*, has an Infin. or an Indic. So *οὕτως*, *thus*.

P R E P O S I T I O N S.

Ἐκ, *ἐξ*, *ἀπὸ*, *ἀντὶ*, have a Gen. only, as *ἐξ* *ἐκ* *ἐκ*. These in Composition have different Senses, as *ἐξ* *ἐκ* *ἐκ*. *ἐν*, *ἐν*, a Dative only, as *ἐν* *ἐν*. *ἐν* in Scripture, by an *Hebraism*, hath the Force of all the Prepositions. *μετὰ*, *μετὰ*, and *σὺν*, *in*; and *σὺν*, *cum*, *super*, have a Dative only in the Poets. *ἐν* in Composition governs a Dative, as *ἐν* *ἐν* *ἐν*. *εἰς* or *εἰς*, an Accus. as *εἰς* *εἰς*. *διὰ*, *by*, a Gen. or Accus. *ὑπὲρ*, *for*, an Acc. *ὑπὲρ*, *concerning*, a Gen. *ὑπὲρ*, *about*, often a Dat. and Acc. *ὑπὲρ*, *about*, a Gen. but not so often, *ὑπὲρ*, *with*, a Dat. *ὑπὲρ*, *in*, a Dat. *ὑπὲρ*, *to*, *near*, *after*, an Acc. *ὑπὲρ*, *above*, *to*, *in*, a Gen. Dat. or Acc. *ὑπὲρ*, *against*, *or*, *down to*, a Gen. *ὑπὲρ*, *from*, a Dat. *ὑπὲρ*, *according to*, *about*, an Acc. *ὑπὲρ*, *with*, a Gen. *ὑπὲρ*, *in*, *after*, often a Dat. *ὑπὲρ*, *after*, commonly an Acc. These also, as all the rest, when compounded, are often us'd in a different Sense, than when single. *παρὰ*, *from*, *besides*, *with*, a Gen. *παρὰ*, *with*, also a Dat. *παρὰ*, *against*, *from*, *to*, an Acc. *παρὰ*, *concerning*, a Gen. *παρὰ*, *about*, a Dat. and Acc. *παρὰ*, *from*, a Gen. *παρὰ*, *by*, *before*, a Gen. *παρὰ*, *to*, a Dat. and Acc. *παρὰ*, *upon*, *for*, a Gen. *παρὰ*, *above*, *upon*, an Acc. and Dat. sometimes. *παρὰ*, *under*, a Gen. Dat. and Acc.

N. B. All Prepositions, both Simple and Compound, are form'd in different Senses often, than these here mention'd: They are often understood before

before their Cases, and us'd before proper Names ; or not, as *πίστις Ἰησοῦ*, i. e. *ἐς Ἰησοῦν*.

In the Poets, more Prepositions together govern Cases, as *ἀμφὶ καὶ σήθειαν*. In the Poets, a Prepos. is set after its Case ; drawing back the Accent of all of two Syllables, except often *ἀνά*, *διὰ*, as *πῆρ' πάρα* : And in the Orators *καὶ*, as *ὀρεῖσθαι πέρι*. Conjunctions are elegantly put between the Preposition and its Case, as *ἐπὶ γὰρ τι*. Without Cases they are Adverbs, drawing back the Accent in *καὶ*, *ἀπὸ*, as *μικρόν τι πρὸς*. So some, drawing back the Accent, supply Verbs of the 3d Person in all Numbers, as *ἀνά*, *ἀν*, (*ἀνά* too for *ἀνάστηθι*) *ἔνι* for *ἐν*, *ἐπι*, *μέτα*, *πάρα*, *πέρι* ; as *ἀν δ' ὀδυράδης*, for *ἀνέστη ἔνι*, *ἐν*, *μέτα*, *πάρα*, *πέρι*, for the Compounds of *εἰμι*, as *ἐκ ἔνι Ἰουδαίῳ*. Likewise impersonally. A Prepos. compounded often governs the Case, which it govern'd before ; but Compounds of *ἀνά*, *from*, *ἐπὶ*, *upon*, *for* ; with others signifying *from*, *of*, *for*, a Gen, as *ἐκέρκει' ὅθ' πόλεων*. Compounds of *εἰς*, *πρὸς*, *ἀντὶ*, *contra* ; *μετ'*, *cum* ; *παρὰ*, *juxta* ; *ὑπὲρ*, *sub* ; *ὅθι*, *in*, *ad*, *suprà* ; and others which signify *to*, *in*, *under*, have a Dative, as *ἐπέβαλον αὐτοῖς χεῖρας*. Compounds of *παρὰ*, *μετ'*, *διὰ*, and others signifying *beside*, *beyond*, have an Acc. as *παρεβαίνετα τιμῇ ἐν πολέμῳ*.

FIGURES OF SYNTAX

Same as *Latin*. See my *Latin Grammar*. Principal are Ellipsis, by which a Word is wanting, as *ὁ κόρυς*, i. e. *ὁὗτος κόρυς* ; Pleonasm, by which a Word superabounds, very frequent in *Greek* ; and Enallage, which puts Mood for Mood, Tense for Tense, Gender for Gender, Case for Case, Part for Part, Number for Number, as *αἶν' αἰεσδέειν*, for *αἰεσδε*.

D I A L E C T S,

Besides that of the Poets, are chiefly Four, *Attick, Ionick, Doric, Æolick*. The *Boeotic, Cyprian, Chian, &c.* are subordinate to some of these, and less considerable.

These run out into so great a Variety, that they can hardly be reduc'd to Rules; and there are but few Lexicons that do not give you Instances of them either apart, in a set Account, or in the Body of the Piece.

A Specimen of each follows; only observe, that tho' in each Author some one Dialect mostly prevails, according to the Country, &c. of that Author; yet others are mingled with it, in all Writers.

Atticks turn ζ to ξ , ω to π , ζ to ς , as $\xi\omega$ for $\zeta\omega$, &c. and love Contractions.

Ionicks put η and ϵ for α , and α for ϵ , as $\pi\alpha\mu\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\mu\omega$. κ for π , π for ϵ . They hate Contractions, and dissolve the Diphthongs.

Doricks use α for ι , ϵ , ω , ϵ , as $\omega\epsilon\tau\theta$ for $\omega\epsilon\tau\theta$: η for α , or ϵ : ω for ι , and ϵ : α for ϵ : δ for ι : η for ι : $\sigma\delta$ for ζ : ζ for ς : κ for τ : and τ for κ .

Æolicks use α for ι , and ι for ω : ϵ for α , α for ϵ , $\tau\tau$ for $\mu\mu$, and β before ς , as $\beta\epsilon\gamma\alpha\theta$ for $\beta\alpha\gamma\alpha\theta$. They draw back the Accent, throw away the Aspiration, and for ι double the Consonant following, as $\omega\epsilon\iota\varsigma\omega$, $\omega\epsilon\beta\beta\omega$.

A Specimen of their Phrases may be, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omega\varsigma\ \chi\alpha\tau\alpha\sigma\tilde{\iota}\omega\alpha\iota$, *ad Colloquium venire*. *Herodot. lib. 3.* And of their Proverbs, $\epsilon\nu\theta\ \lambda\acute{o}\gamma\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, *Asinus ad Lyrani*. *v. Erasm. Chiliad, &c.*

F I N I S.